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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

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VOL. XIII. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 13, 1876. NO. 187.

FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

The Mill Grinding Slowly.

Adjournment Fixed for May 5th.

THE BOOM BILL INVESTIGATION.

Testimony of State Treasurer Mackey.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, PA., April 12, 1876.

SENATE.

Mr. Davis introduced a resolution requesting Pennsylvania members of Congress to vote against the Morrison Tariff bill.

An animated discussion at once sprang up, the Democrats insisting that the resolution should be consigned to the committee and the Republicans that it should pass.

Speeches were made in favor by Messrs. Newmyer, Davis and Lawrence, and against by Messrs. Yerkes, Allen, Ermentrout, Dill and Albright. The resolution passed—yeas thirty-six, nays six.

The House resolution relative to final adjournment on the 5th of May, was adopted. Also a resolution remitting the Boom bill to the House.

HOUSE.

On motion of Mr. Lusk, the caucus resolution fixing the adjournment for the 5th of May was adopted.

Mr. Christy tried to make it the 27th of April, but failed.

The following passed finally:

Conferring additional powers upon the several boroughs.

Relating to appeals in cases of summary convictions.

To repeal an act extending the provisions of an act to prohibit the issuing of licenses within certain boroughs in the counties of Armstrong, Potter, Indiana and Perry, to the township of Derry, in Westmoreland county.

The Boom bill was returned from the Senate and placed in the hands of the Chief Clerk of the House.

The Senate tariff resolutions were submitted to the House, and after discussion were referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

The House met in afternoon session at three o'clock. The Speaker announced the death of Hon. Simon B. Ryan, Representative from Columbia county, which took place at his residence in said county at noon to-day.

General Harshorne moved that a committee of ten be appointed to attend the funeral and prepare the usual resolutions of condolence with the family and friends of deceased. Agreed to.

Bills on Second Reading—Act to authorize the town councils of boroughs to vacate streets, lanes and alleys, and providing the mode for assessment of damages or contributions arising therefrom. Passed.

Act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations. Passed. This act allows stockholders, in voting for directors or trustees, to distribute or cumulate their votes as they may see fit.

Act to provide for the taxation of all incorporated associations, partnerships, firms and individuals engaged in the transportation of petroleum by means of pipe lines. Passed.

Mr. Graham, of Allegheny, called up the following bill on second reading: Act making an appropriation for the support of the Western Pennsylvania Institute for the instruction of the Deaf and Dumb. Passed. Act making an appropriation to the Allegheny County Society for alleviating the miseries of Public Prisons. Passed.

The act making the usual appropriation for the soldiers' orphan schools of the State was passed.

Act making an appropriation for the continuance of the geological survey of the State. Passed.

A great many bills making appropriations to different institutions throughout the State were also passed on second reading, when the House adjourned.

Both Houses agreeing to the resolution fixing the time for their adjournment, on Friday, May 5th, practically puts an end to the dead-lock between the House and Senate.

The Boom Bill Inquiry.

The inquiry into the means by which the Boom bill was passed continues, but as the sessions of the committee are strictly private, little is known as to what has been developed. All sorts of rumors are floating about, affecting this member and that, but it is impossible to sift the true from the false. The State Treasurer, Hon. R. W. Mackey, was before the committee yesterday. The *quid nunc* propounded all developments from his testimony, but the result did not bear out their predictions. After answering the preliminary questions he was interrogated as to his solicitation of members to vote against the Boom bill. In reply he said he had opposed the bill and favored the compromise throughout, and had urged his friends in and out of the Legislature to the same course. He had probably talked with every member he met whom he thought he could influence, urging him to vote against the Boom bill and support the compromise; he made no secret of this; he denied that he had offered inducements to any member to vote against the bill. He was asked if he had not said to Mr. Jackson, of Mercer, that it would be to his advantage to support the compromise. Mackey—"Yes." Committee—"Did you mean by pecuniary or political advantage?" Mackey—"Certainly not, and Mr. Jackson never understood me that way, as he will himself testify. I simply referred to the fact that the friends of a compromise on this boom question that would forever banish it from the Legislature were a strong and influential body of men, and that they were very earnest and determined in their opposition to the Boom bill. They believed its defeat and the adoption of a compromise a question of the highest importance. I meant Mr. Jackson to have understood that they were so earnest that if he [Jackson] would help them he would make them his friends. There was no question of pecuniary advantage, and, I repeat, Mr. Jackson never understood me that way, as I certainly never intended he should." This substantially closed Mr. Mackey's testimony. Mr. Mackey's pecuniary corroborated this view of what he meant by the promised "advantage." Mr. Jackson voted against the bill.

Mr. Knight, of Bucks, who had been accused of showing a card with the figures $400 upon it to a fellow member, made an explanation which is believed to have been satisfactory to the committee.

THIEVING COMMISSIONERS.

Schuylkill County's Ex-Officials Outdone in Luzerne—Bribery and Malfeasance—A $12,000 Map.

WILKESBARE, April 12.—The Auditors of Luzerne county filed their report yesterday in the Prothonotary's office after about sixty days' incessant and diligent application. About twenty thousand dollars have been thrown out at the expense of ex-Commissioners R. Gerschbacher, A. J. Williams and N. Seibert. The report shows that bribery and malfeasance has been committed through a system of brokerage inconsistent with their official duties and in direct violation of the letter and spirit of the law. Various testimony was taken at great length, which resulted in the exposure of some of the most barefaced corruption ever perpetrated in this county. The ex-Commissioners are all reputed wealthy men, and are amply liable for the amount which they have let on their orders or persons calls for. It seems that a system of keeping creditors out of their dues for a long time, with a view of extorting large discounts, was practiced to a great extent, and the amount of discount afterwards divided among the Commissioners. Another, and perhaps the greatest fraud of all, is the county map, for which $12,000 was expended, the greater portion of which was paid to C. M. Cornwall, of New York, for lithographing, etc., an arrangement being entered into with him and the Commissioners by which the latter were to receive a large commission for securing him the contract. The Commissioners have undoubtedly exceeded the limits of their authority in many ways, and have got themselves into a very bad mess. There is considerable excitement in Wilkesbarre in consequence of the development of these facts, and great indignation is expressed on all sides. The ex-Commissioners have engaged eminent counsel for their defense, as they are fearful of the worst results.

Schooner Upset—Rescue of Part of the Crew.

HALIFAX, N. S., April 12.—The American schooner Lizzie K. Clark arrived here to-day, bringing Captain William Greenleaf and four men, of the schooner Henrietta Greenleaf, of Gloucester, which upset in a squall on Friday last, south of La Have bank. Franklin Greenleaf, Alfred Oslen, James Peters and George Conners were drowned in the vessel. Five left in one dory and six in another. The latter were picked up by the Clark. One man, Freeman Crawford, of West Point, Maine, died from the effects of exposure after being rescued. In the missing boat were Joseph Gardner, George Raer, B. Jewett, Charles Potter and A. Newman.

XLIV. CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 12, 1876.

SENATE.

Mr. SPENCER introduced a bill to prevent panics and give elasticity to legal tender currency without imparing its value, by limiting its amount, together with national bank notes and gold and silver coin in circulation, according to the population, to make legal tender notes equal in value to United States bonds, with the consent and by the action of their owners, and to authorize the issue of legal tender notes and the retirement of the same under certain circumstances and certain conditions. Referred.

A bill to provide for the sale of extra copies of public documents and for the distribution of regular official editions thereof passed.

Consideration of the unfinished business, a bill fixing the rate of postage on third-class matter, was then resumed, the question being on the substitute of Mr. Harvey to restore the old rate of postage on that class of matter.

Mr. SARGENT spoke in favor of the substitute.

Mr. HOWE argued that it was not for the public good that a package of goods should be sent through the mails.

Mr. WINDOM said he would vote for the substitute of the Senator from Kansas in preference to the bill reported by the committee.

Mr. HAMLIN defended the bill reported by the committee.

Mr. SHERMAN thought it best to establish a uniform rate of postage per ounce. The only difficulty about this proposition was that it would raise the rate of transient newspapers, and that he did not want to do that. It might be remedied by adopting that portion of the bill reported by the committee which allowed them to go through the mail at one cent for every three ounces, &c. He did not think the old rate of postage should be restored entirely, but it should be restored so far as light circulars were concerned.

Mr. DAWES moved to amend the second section of the bill as reported by the committee by striking out the words "of one thousand miles or less," and "for all distances over one thousand miles, two cents for each ounce or fractional part thereof," so that it would read: "The postage on mail matter of the third class shall be at the following rates: for all distances, one cent for each ounce or fractional part thereof," &c. Agreed to without division.

Mr. HARVEY said after the Postmaster General should root out the straw bids, job printing now carried on in the department, and the manufacture of envelopes, he said no doubt that third class matter could be carried at the old rate, and the revenue of the Government be benefited.

Mr. PADDOCK substituted an amendment to the substitute of Mr. Harvey, so as to allow seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, scions, State and county fair premium lists, and State and county agricultural reports through the mails at one-half of the rate heretofore established for third-class matter. Rejected.

The question then being on the substitute of Mr. Harvey to restore the old rate of postage, it was rejected, yeas 25, nays 25, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Bogy, Booth, Burnside, Cameron, of Wisconsin; Cockrell, Dennis, Edmunds, Harvey, Hitchcock, Ingalls, Jones, of Florida; Kelly, McCreery, McDonald, McMillan, Merrimon, Mitchell, Oglesby, Paddock, Ranson, Sargent, Wadleigh, Whyte, Withers, Wright—25.

NAYS—Messrs. Allison, Bayard, Boutwell, Caperton, Cooper, Cragin, Davis, Dawes, Eaton, English, Frelinghuysen, Goldthwaite, Hamlin, Hamilton, Howe, Kernan, Key, Logan, Maxey, Morrill, of Maine; Morrill, of Vermont; Norwood, Sharon, Sherman and Windom—25.

The question then being on the bill reported by the Committee on Postoffices and Post Roads, Mr. PADDOCK renewed his amendment in reference to seeds, bulbs, &c., and modified it by adding to the list catalogues.

Mr. WITHERS moved to amend the amendment so as to add books used in common schools. Rejected—yeas 22, nays 24.

The question then being on the amendment of Mr. Paddock, it was rejected—yeas 24, nays 24.

Mr. WRIGHT moved an amendment to the fifth section, so as to allow reports made by charitable or benevolent institutions, associations or boards through the mails at the rate of a cent for every three ounces or fractional part thereof. Rejected.

The bill was then reported to the Senate, and the amendments made in Committee of the Whole agreed to.

Mr. HAVEY again offered his substitute to restore the old rate of postage, and it was rejected—yeas 23, nays 25.

Mr. DAVIS submitted an amendment so as to transfer all pamphlets, occasional publications, regular publications devoted primarily to advertising purposes, or for free circulation, or for circulation at nominal subscription rates, prices current, catalogues, annuals, handbills, posters, unsealed circulars, prospectus and books bound or unbound, book manuscripts and proof sheets, from the third to the first section of the bill, so as to make them pay a rate of postage of one cent for every three ounces, instead of one cent for each ounce. Rejected.

The bill was then read a third time, and passed without division.

The bill as passed is as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That mail matter of the third class shall embrace all pamphlets, occasional publications, regular publications devoted primarily to advertising purposes or for free circulation or for circulation at nominal subscription rates, prices current, catalogues, annuals, hand bills, posters, unsealed circulars, prospectus and books bound or unbound, book manuscripts and proof sheets, from the third to the first section of the bill, so as to make them pay a rate of postage of one cent for every three ounces, &c. It did not think the old rate of postage should be restored entirely, but it should be restored so far as light circulars were concerned.

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Mr. HARVEY said after the Postmaster General should root out the straw bids, job printing now carried on in the department, and the manufacture of envelopes, he said no doubt that third class matter could be carried at the old rate, and the revenue of the Government be benefited.

Mr. PADDOCK substituted an amendment to the substitute of Mr. Harvey, so as to allow seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, scions, State and county fair premium lists, and State and county agricultural reports through the mails at one-half of the rate heretofore established for third-class matter. Rejected.

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NAYS—Messrs. Allison, Bayard, Boutwell, Caperton, Cooper, Cragin, Davis, Dawes, Eaton, English, Frelinghuysen, Goldthwaite, Hamlin, Hamilton, Howe, Kernan, Key, Logan, Maxey, Morrill, of Maine; Morrill, of Vermont; Norwood, Sharon, Sherman and Windom—25.

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SEC. 2. The packages of matter of the third class shall not exceed four pounds in weight, and shall be subject to examination and rates of postage as hereinafter provided. The postage on mail matter of the third class shall be at the following rates: For all distances one cent for each ounce or fractional part thereof; every package of third-class mail matter shall bear the post mark of the office at which the same shall be mailed for transportation.

SEC. 3. That the postage on third-class matter shall be prepaid by stamps; if, however, postage on third class matter mailed at an office shall be less than the full amount above prescribed, in cases where the sender is known, such sender shall be notified of the fact, and the amount of postage due shall be collected from such sender before the same shall be transmitted by mail; in case the sender is not known, and where it has been the evident intention of the party so depositing the package to place less than the full postage thereon, such package shall be forwarded and double the amount of deficiency or print in any postage due the number and names of the articles inclosed. Publishers of newspapers and periodicals may print on the wrappers of newspapers or magazines sent from the office of publication to regular subscribers the time to which such subscription therefore has been paid.

SEC. 5. That transient newspapers and magazines shall be admitted to and transmitted in the mails at the rate of one cent for every three ounces or fractional part thereof, and one cent for each additional ounces or fractional part thereof.

SEC. 6. That this act shall take effect on and after the first day of July, 1876.

The Senate then took up the bill to relieve Pennsylvania avenue in Washington. Pending discussion, the Senate went into executive session, and soon adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The bill to supply the deficiency in the Printing Bureau of the Treasury Department and the Silver bill came up, and the Senate amendments were concurred in without debate and without a division. The bill now goes to the President.

Mr. NEW offered a resolution referring the subject of Kilbourne's detention to the Judiciary Committee, to report not later than Saturday. Adopted.

Mr. HOAR offered a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire what steps have been taken for properly representing the interests of the United States in the suit instituted against the *Credit Mobilier* and others under the provisions of the act of the 3d of March, 1873, and also whether the Union Pacific Railroad Company has not forfeited its charter, and whether the same should not be repealed because the company has resisted the recovery in its behalf of its capital stock wrongfully withdrawn by means of fictitious construction of contracts for unlawful dividends. Adopted.

Mr. HARRIS, from the Election Committee, made a report in the Minnesota contested election case, that Mr. Sterritt, the sitting member, is entitled to the seat. Ordered printed.

Mr. COX offered a resolution instructing the Committe on Foreign Affairs to consider what action should be taken to enable the President to receive and entertain the Emperor of Brazil and the President of Peru, who are soon to arrive. Referred.

The House then took up the deficiency bill, and Mr. WELLS, of Missouri, who had charge of it, made explanations as to the bill. The bill was amended in various minor particulars and passed.

Mr. MORRISON, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill to revise and simplify the existing laws imposing duties on imports. Made the special order for the 26th of April.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. BLACKBURN in the chair, on the bill to transfer the Indian Bureau to the War Department, and was addressed by Mr. COOK in support of the bill.

At the close of Mr. Cook's speech, the committee rose and the House took a recess until 7:30.

EVENING SESSION.

The first paragraph that provoked any discussion in the Legislative Appropriation bill was the one appropriating $60,000 for dectecting and punishing violations of the internal revenue laws. Mr. HILL moved to strike out the appropriation. After animated discussion the motion was rejected.

The item for the Bureau of Statistics was the next stumbling block. After some discussion of it the committee rose, in order to have the discussion closed, and then, as members on the Republican side could not get ten minutes longer for discussion, they insisted that business should not proceed in the absence of a quorum. Without making any further progress in the bill, the House adjourned.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

England.

BRENT, GRAY AND WINSLOW NOT SURRENDERED—PAPAL DENUNCIATION OF SPANISH GOVERNMENT—MINERS ON STRIKE.

LONDON, April 12.—The warrant for the surrender of Charles Brent, the Louisville forger, should have been issued to-day, but was not. His case and that of Wm. E. Gray, the New York forger, must await, like Winslow's, the solution of the legal question pending.

The *Times'* Madrid letter says that the Government of Castillo is assailed in the press and in the pulpit with boundless virulence and violence. The Pope threatens the immediate withdrawal from Madrid of the Papal Nuncio if Article 11 of the new Constitution is adopted.

Upwards of 20,000 colliers are on a strike in South Yorkshire against fifteen per cent. reduction of wages. The Miners' Union agreed to a reduction of ten per cent., but the masters insist upon fifteen.

Turkey.

MILITIA TO LEAVE BELGRADE FOR THE FRONTIER.

BELGRADE, April 12.—The militia of the city are about to start for the frontier. The voluntary national loan has proved unsuccessful. The Government has resolved to levy a forced loan of ten dollars a head.

ABDICATION OF THE CZAR.

MAGDEBURG, April 12.—The Magdeburg *Zeitung* says it is incontestable that the Czar has declared his intention of abdicating as soon as Russian interests necessitate war.

ORGANIZATION OF BOSNIANS—ROMAN CATHOLICS JOINING THE INSURGENTS—INTRIGUES IN CONSTANTINOPLE AGAINST AUSTRIA—DARBIAN PRINCIPALITIES LIKELY TO JOIN THE INSURRECTION — GREAT RELIANCE UPON RUSSIA.

LONDON, April 12.—The *Daily News'* special from Vienna reports that the Bosnian insurgents have organized three columns of 2,500 men each, which are moving in the direction of Banjaluka. The Roman Catholics, who have hitherto abstained from action, are now joining the insurgents.

A special from Odessa to the *Times* announces that the Servian and Austrian bands which entered Bosnia from Dalmatia are in possession of all Turkish Croatia. The Porte is arming Mohometans and sending out conforcements.

There is great irritation in Constantinople against Austria. The Porte suspects the Austrian authorities of conniving at the movement in Bosnia.

A special of the *Times* from Berlin reports that the excited populace of Belgrade treated Prince Wrede, the Austrian Representative, to a charivari on Sunday evening.

Advices from Bucharest announce the resignations of the Ministers of Industry, on account of the result of the elections.

A Paris dispatch says it is reported there that the Danubian principalities are likely to join the insurrection.

A Berlin dispatch reports that the insurgents rely greatly upon their Russian friends.

Russia.

OFFICIAL REVIEW OF THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN EUROPE.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 12.—The official *Wedmosti*, reviewing the political situation in Europe, says the relations of the Great Powers to each other leave many things to be wished for. England and Russia distrust each other. The relations between Russia and Austria are not clear. Andrassy's position is rumored to be ambiguous, but a new ministry would make the friendship between Austria and Russia very doubtful. An understanding cannot be considered satisfactory if it depends upon this or that person who for the moment heads the helm. Germany's demeanor in regard to the Eastern question is not sufficiently manifest to enable people to know what part she will play in the future. Although Germany has declared she will leave the initiative in Turkish affairs to Russia and Austria, there is no reason to conclude that Berlin Cabinet will remain passive when the decisive moment arrives. Russia estimates German friendship at the same value that Germany does Russian. It must not be overlooked how easily, under such circumstances, the Eastern question might provoke a conflict between these two empires. Russian optimists and German ophiles vainly point to the bond of friendship uniting Russia and Germany, and the latter's thankfulness for Russia's aid in restoring German unity; but thankfulness is unknown to diplomatists. Bismarck is not given to a sentimental policy.

The *Golos* states that every foreign intervention in Turkey will meet with Russia's energetic opposition, if directed against the Sclaves and their religious interests. The interest of Russia requires, above all things, the maintenance of peace; but Russia, nevertheless, cannot obtain a protectorship of Turkish Christians for the sake of any alliance, no matter how elevated, or friendship, however intimate. The initiative hitherto left to Austria is now left to Russia. The latter will reach the aim sooner than the former.

France.

PARDON OF COMMUNISTS.

PARIS, April 12.—President MacMahon has pardoned several inhabitants of Marseilles who were imprisoned for participation in the commune.

TUESDAY'S PANIC ON THE BOURSE.

PARIS, April 12.—The *Message de Paris*, discussing yesterday's panic on the Bourse, says: Were we apprehensive of an immediate outbreak of an European war in which we would be fatally involved, the market could not have more utterly lost its self-control.

Marine News.

LONDON, April 12.—Arrived, the steamship Holland, from New York.

A Penitentiary Bird Tells About the Safe-Burglary.

NEW YORK, April 12.—An interview with George E. White, *alias* Miles, the Barre, Vermont, bank robber, now in the Vermont State prison, is published. Miles appears to have been very communicative. He said he was instructed by Whitley to call on Nettleship for a job, was taken by Nettleship to Washington, where he was first informed that said job was cracking the safe in the District Attorney's office; struck a bench, and Miles employed Benton to assist him; was introduced to Harrington by Nettleship, and had an interview on the subject with Harrington at the latter's house, at which General Babcock was present. The latter assured Miles that Harrington's promises should be carried out. Miles speaks of a prominent official who knew what was going on, and who gave additional assurances of security for the burglars. The name of this official was given to the reporter in confidence, but was not printed. Miles also hints at a knowledge of other parties connected with the plan whose identity he accidentally discovered.

Steinberger No Longer Prime Minister of Samoa.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 12.—By the arrival of the schooner Ada May to day, with later advices from Samoa, the report of the deposition of Steinberger is confirmed. He still remained a prisoner on board the Barracouta. There is no immediate prospect of the solution of the difficulty.

A special from Dubuque, Iowa, says the distillery owned by James Cusing, ex-Mayor, and operated by Isaac Beckman, has been confiscated by the Government for alleged illegal traffic in high-wines. The fullest proof of the guilt of the owners is in the hands of the revenue officers.

J. E. Henn, a prominent hotel keeper of Little Rock, Ark., was run over by a wagon on Tuesday, and died yesterday.

Checkered Front Removed.

The Checkered Front has removed to 172 and 174 Wood street, a few doors from Liberty street. The largest warehouse in the city.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

THE MISSION TO ENGLAND.

Views of President Grant.

No Appointment to be Made Until the Emma Investigation is Closed.

Return of Schenck Possible.

Investigation of Printer Clapp.

Guilty of a Technical Violation of Law

BELKNAP READY FOR HIS TRIAL.

THE QUESTION OF JURISDICTION.

House Managers Will Make a Strong Case.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 12, 1876.

The Mission to England.

The President has intimated, in conversation to-day, that he would not make an appointment of a diplomatic representative to Great Britain (St. James) until after the pending investigation into the connection of ex-Minister Schenck with the Emma mine transactions had been completed. As the inquiry into the details of this unfortunate affair progresses, the Government is becoming satisfied that the representations which have been made against General Schenck are not founded on truth or justice. In the event of it being satisfactorily shown that General Schenck did not knowingly induce English subjects to invest in the enterprise, it is not at all improbable but that he will be sent back to the English court as a vindication of his official and personal character. General Schenck and his friends feel confident of his exhoneration from the charges which have been made.

The Congressional Printer.

It is stated, by those familiar with the testimony taken in the investigation of the Congressional Printer, that the charges, as far as they affect his personal honesty, are not substantiated, but that he has been guilty of a technical violation of law. At the same time, it is shown that the efficiency of the office was promoted thereby. This investigation was inspired and has been prosecuted by parties interested, directly or indirectly, in the publication of the *Congressional Globe*, which was supplanted by the *Record*, published at the Government Printing Office.

Belknap.

The ex-Secretary of War, in conversation with a friend yesterday, expressed great confidence in making a strong defense before the high court of impeachment. He has entirely regained his self-possession, and talks of his approaching trial with astonishing equanimity. The Board of Managers of the House are now busily engaged in preparing themselves on

The Point of Jurisdiction.

they claiming, of course, that the resignation by the offender of the trust imposed in him by the obligations of his office does not shield him from the ban of disqualification in respect to the holding of future offices; that otherwise, by the simple act of resignation of office, a corrupt official would again be eligible to office to the serious detriment of the interests of the State; that impeachment is the protection of the State more than the punishment of the offender; that the judicial tribunals are the places for the latter. In this view it is admitted that the managers will have a strong ground for argument, and will be able to pass on the case in favor of the jurisdiction which may receive the assent of the majority of the court of impeachment. The point in opposition, that it would make it possible to attempt the impeachment of officials long out of service, will be met by the argument that impeachment is impracticable unless without substantial proof of guilt, and that if such proof could be produced against any retired official, no matter how long out of office, he should be debarred from office in the future, and that therefore this would regulate itself.

Democrats Brought to Their Senses.

There was a disposition on the part of the House Democrats to oppose the ten thousand dollars in the deficiency bill to defray the expenses of the Boutwell Mississippi committee. They were brought to their senses, however, when reminded of the fact that if they defeated this, the Senate would retaliate by refusing the appropriations for the deficiencies created by the House investigations.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 12, 1876.

POST TRADERSHIPS.

General Hedrick was examined by the Clymer committee to-day. His evidence was to the effect that he is interested in post tradership at Fort Buford, Fort Lincoln and Fort Fetterman; has a one-third interest in each, but never put any capitol in either. Has never helped to procure these tradership, and was a personal friend of Secretary Belknap. It was part of the consideration—for a one-third interest—that General Hedrick should use his influence with Secretary Belknap. About appointing Layton, he said he would not have interested himself in this matter if he had not had a personal interest in the business. He had received nothing from Fort Lincoln; from the others, perhaps $10,000. General Hedrick was examined at great length as to the capital invested at several posts, but he couldn't give any information. He said he had not drawn out all of his profits, but did not recall how much was still in the business. Prior to the Fort Fetterman affair, Layton and he secured posts at Fort Griffin and Fort Couch, they were equal partners, and got out of the posts about $2,000 or $3,000 never got out of Fort Laramie. He secured the appointment at Camp Supply for his brother, brother-in-law and self. Reynolds got him into partnership with one-third interest in the profits, and he got about $2,000 out of this post. He never received any money from any one for appointments as post traders, other than those mentioned. From all his post tradership business he had received less than $15,000. He could not recollect asking General Belknap for a post tradership when he was married. Belknap's influence with Belknap was due to serving in the same regiment with him for four years, and his applications were granted by instinct. General Belknap never knew that he [Hedrick] was interested in any of these posts. Belknap had never received any benefits, past, present or prospective.

Jas. Trainer, post trader, was recalled. He reiterated the charge that he paid Simon Wolf, Recorder of Deeds of Washington, $250 for his assistance in getting his post.

OF COURSE HE DOES.

General Babcock pronounces false the story of Miles, a convict in the Windsor, Vt., prison, published to-day, in which he declares that the General was acquainted with all the details of the safe-burglary.

PURMAN'S CASE.

The Committee on Civil Service Reform continued the investigation into the case of Representative Purman to-day. Henry Crews, of Florida, testified that he was appointed timber agent in Florida. Purman obtained the appointment for him. He told him he would get forty-one dollars per month and have nothing to do. He never performed any duty as timber agent, and never knew where the timber reservation was.

NEW MEXICO.

The House Committee on Territories voted to amend the bill making New Mexico a State, so as to provide that the election for the adoption of the State Constitution shall be held in June, 1877, instead of "not later than January," as proposed. This will prevent the new State from taking part in the next Presidential election.

POLITICAL.

South Carolina Republican State Convention.

COLUMBIA, S. C., April 12.—In the Republican State Convention last night, nothing was done. This morning the Committee on Credentials made their report, excluding all contesting delegates. A minority report in favor of these delegates was submitted by Governor Chamberlain. The question was discussed all day with great acrimony and much personal abuse, and the majority report was finally adopted by an overwhelming majority. The delegates to the National Convention will be unpledged.

Virginia Republican Convention.

LYNCHBURG, VA., April 12.—The Republican State Convention met to-day; the State being fully represented. Peter J. Carter, colored, was elected Temporary Chairman. There was an angry discussion over the Committee on Credentials, and no result has been reached.

Gold in Pittsburgh.

The names of those finding gold dollars in the Gold Soap will soon be published.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

A General War and Cutting of Rates Probable.

NEW YORK, April 12.—The *Times* to-morrow announces that in consequence of the reduction of rates of freight by the New York Central road to meet any rate made in New England, Mr. Pickson, Manager of the Grand Trunk, has declined to consider himself bound to observe the agreement existing between the roads, and will make whatever rates in freights he may deem proper. At a meeting to-day of representatives of the Chicago pool lines, the Michigan Central, Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne and Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, Mr. Joy, President of the Michigan Central, becoming disatisfied with the proceedings, left the room and the meeting was at an end. The course taken by Mr. Joy breaks up the pools on east bound freight in Chicago, and also destroys all existing agreements in regard to rates on east and west bound freights among the great trunk lines, and a general railroad war may be expected.

Advices are received from Chicago that tickets to New York over the Michigan Central and Erie roads are being sold at two dollars less than the regular rates. These reductions will be promptly met by the managers of the New York Central, and other trunk lines will, no doubt, follow their example.

Bold Attempt to Rob a Railroad Train.

FORT SCOTT, Ks., April 12.—A bold attempt was made at one o'clock yesterday morning to rob the express and mail train on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad at Bluejacket station, just over the southern border of Kansas, in Indian Territory. The officers of the road had known for some time that a gang of desperadoes had organized for the object, and the company had taken steps to frustrate their designs in sending out a small detective force to watch them. Three of the detectives had joined the gang and learned their plans, which included the robbery of this train. As the train was run on the side-track by the misplacement of a switch, a guard who had been placed in the cab with the engineer, losing his presence of mind, commenced firing at the robbers as they approached the train, at the same time giving the signal to others in the train to come out thus giving the robbers a chance to retreat, which they availed themselves of in great haste. Two of the gang were captured at Chetopa, Kansas, this morning and lodged in jail, and it is thought the others cannot escape.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-day—Falling barometer, southerly winds, clouds and rain, followed by colder northwest winds and rising barometer.

The St. Lawrence river is clear of ice, and navigation seaward open.

The Senate of the University of Prague has prohibited the attendance of women at lectures.

The Maine Democratic State Convention has been called to meet at Bangor, June 13th.

Twenty business houses in Fulton, Mo., were burned yesterday. Loss $75,000; no insurance.

It has been agreed to close the New York Stock Exchange on Good Friday and from the 1st to the 5th of July.

A Dublin special says it is pretty certain the emigration from Ireland for 1876 will be the smallest since 1851.

The steamships Gellert, from Hamburg; Bethinia, from Liverpool, and Bolivia from Glasgow, arrived at New York yesterday.

During a storm on Monday night, five houses and a number of outbuildings were blown down in Creston, Iowa. Nobody hurt.

The Ohio City Iron and Nail Works, located at Martin's Ferry, Ohio, have made an assignment. Liabilities and assets unknown.

Smith & Parker's extensive planing mill at the falls of St. Anthony, Minn., was burned last night. Loss $25,000; insurance $8,000.

An explosion of fire-damp in the Nesquehoning mines, near Allentown, yesterday morning, killed three men and seriously injured five others.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the stock of the main stem of the road, payable by the first prox.

A McGregor, Iowa, special says a perfect torrent of rain fell in that city Tuesday night, inundating cellars and flooding the lower stories, doing damage to the extent of $50,000.

The Ohio General Assembly adjourned at nine o'clock yesterday morning to meet again on January 2, 1877, having been in session 101 days, the shortest session had in Ohio for fifteen years.

The fifth annual convention of the Women's Presbyterian Board of Missions of the Northwest convened in Indianapolis yesterday, some 300 delegates being present from abroad. The exercises were mainly devoted to the discussion of questions connected with missionary work. Chicago was selected as the next place of meeting.

A dispatch from San Diego, Cal., says suit has been brought against the Texas Pacific Railroad for the recovery of the lands deeded by the city in consideration of building the road from San Diego to Colorado river. The company has failed to comply with the conditions of the grant. The property involved is stated to amount to five millions.

Connellsville's New Police Force.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

CONNELLSVILLE, PA., April 11th, 1876.

We had a change in the police of our town to-day, and quite a sensation has been created to-night, as our old corner loafers are required to disperse and make the sidewalk free for passage. We hope our new police will continue to exhibit the energy displayed to-night, and that, through their efforts, the city will not far distant when our Gown will be as quiet and orderly as any in the "United Kingdom."

From the above, we do not wish your readers to think that we are outlaws in any way, for our records will show that we are a quiet and law-abiding people. But the days of "No. 6" are passed and gone, and we are now looking forward to a peaceful and happy future, and our new police can rest assured that they have the sympathy and support of all our law-abiding citizens.

MAX.

Buy White River

put up, now, in sealed bags. Best flour for the money in the United States.

☞ *Advertisements on this page, under the

The Commercial.

THURSDAY, APRIL 13, 1876.

TILDEN is said to be quite confident of receiving the Democratic Presidential nomination; and really it would seem to accord with the eternal fitness of things that "Soapy" Sam should be the chosen of the great unwashed.

THE proposed consolidation of the internal revenue districts, and the consequent inevitable mustering out of a number of the collectors, has already set the latter moving in the matter, each being specially desirous of retaining possession of his own official head.

THE Newark (N. J.) *Courier* has changed from an evening to a morning paper. The *Courier* is an honest and ably conducted journal, vigorously advocating the principles of the Republican party. It is a credit to the energetic and thrifty city in which it is published.

THE anniversary of the assassination of ABRAHAM LINCOLN falls this year on Good Friday—to-morrow. The President has signed the joint resolution making the day a legal holiday. This is important, as notes, acceptances, etc., due on Friday will become due to-day.

THE Ohio river gets $270,000 of the amount appropriated by the House River and Harbor bill. The "creeks and troutstreams" of West Virginia, as the New York *Times* picturesquely puts it, get $496,000. West Virginia is the home of the Chairman of the committee.

THE threatened deadlock between the two branches of Congress is at hand. The House Appropriation Committee have agreed to non-concur in the Senate amendments to the Consular and Diplomatic bill, and will ask a committee of conference. It is not likely the Senate will yield.

SPEAKING of the bitter feud between LANDERS and HOLMAN, the opposing candidates for the Indiana Gubernatorial nomination, the *Courier-Journal* insists that the pair of them are "a couple of pestiferous demagogues," which is a very apt characterization, notwithstanding that one of them is almost certain to be nominated.

A BOSTON judge, last week, remarked of the present bankrupt law that it was "used as a scoop to gather up the property for the benefit of the bankrupt." Well, an excellent way to make bankruptcies less frequent would be to impose the severest penalty whenever frauds were proven. It is to be feared that some courts are not wholly blameless in this matter.

NEW YORK city is very much "worried" about the diversion of the Western jobbing trade from that city. The New York *Express* of Tuesday complains that commercial travelers write home that country merchants in the Northwestern and Southern States are more and more inclined to deal exclusively with the large jobbing houses that have grown up of late years in their own section.

THE stock of the Bank of the State of New York has declined from 105 to 30 since the difficulties of that institution were announced. On a capital of two million this would leave a proportionate value of $609,000 as the entire assets of the bank. Considering that the latter has been in operation more than a third of a century, this result is not very encouraging to the owners of bank capital.

SECRETARY FISH states that STRINBERGER, the last time he went to the Sandwich Islands, did not go in the capacity of an agent of the United States, but entirely on his own private account. He does not in any respect or degree represent the United States, and has no authority whatever from our Government. Why, then, was he taken there on a United States vessel, specially detailed for that purpose?

THE number of immigrants arriving at New York during the first three months of this year was 9,018, a decrease of 3,59- as compared with the same period last year. The general depression of business in this country has had the effect of causing a constant decrease in the number of emigrants coming here, until now there are at least fifty per cent. less steerage passengers leaving Europe than there were five years ago.

DIPHTHERIA is a comparatively new disease, and is now said not to have appeared until after the discovery of petroleum. An eminent Connecticut physician attributes the extreme prevalence of the malady in parts of New York city within the range of odors from the kerosene oil factories on Long Island, principally to this cause. The theory looks somewhat gaseous, but the question is at least of sufficient importance to warrant a thorough scientific investigation.

THE Indiana State Supreme Court is a thorough-going Democratic tribunal. It is now publicly charged that the court has been guilty of habitual peculation in charging the personal expenses of one Judge to the State, with other corrupt practices. This is the court which some time ago decided that the children of colored parents in that State are not entitled to the benefits of the free school system in places where no colored schools exist.

THE taking of the Philadelphia census was fully completed in five days, and its cost does not amount to more than $5,000, which is some $15,000 cheaper than when the United States authorities undertook the same task in April, 1860. It is suggested that all the principal cities and towns in the country have their population counted, so that it may be known how many people there are in the United States in 1876, by way of comparison with one hundred years ago, and to show the country's wonderful growth.

IT is stated that a bill will be introduced in Congress at an early day providing for the return of the land grant made to the Southern Pacific Railroad. It is claimed that the company has not complied with the terms of the act under which it acquired the grant, but has withdrawn the land from the Land Office. In the present position the company cannot really give a title to the lands, nor yet can the United States. The bill should pass. The company has not the slightest intention of putting through a genuine road to the Pacific, but one only intends to get as much money out of the public Treasury as it can.

THE English correspondent of the Chicago *Journal* says in his last letter to that paper:

> When one thinks of the thousand and one scandals going on just now at your national capital, we Britishers feel proud that similar goings on are quite impossible here.

The delicious *naivete* of this will be the better appreciated when it is known that the report, just made, of commissioners appointed to inquire into the corrupt proceedings that took place at Norwich at the last general election, states that over *twelve thousand* electors of that ancient city are "open to conviction" in matters political.

ACCORDING to the Geneva *Chronicle*, our railroad securities are considerably better attractions to foreign capital, as offering to the rumor current in the German and Swiss papers that the St. Gothard Railway Company had lost a large sum by the depreciation of American railway securities, in which it invested a portion of its funds in 1872, that journal says:

> The company gives quite a different version of the matter in its recent report to the Swiss Federal Council. It admits a depreciation of 283,348 francs according to the New York market rates on the 31st of December last. To offset this, however, there is the difference in the rate of interest borne by the American securities and by first-class Swiss and German railway bonds. Instead of a loss, the company has gained since the time that it would have received had it purchased Swiss and German bonds, and had these suffered no depreciation in value of such bonds has accordingly been more than that of the American securities purchased by the St. Gothard Company, adding to which to the gain from a higher rate of interest, we have 1,041,355 francs as the amount of profit realized by the company from the investment in American securities over and above what it would have gained had it purchased Swiss and German bonds.

DURING a Republican meeting held in the town of Camilla, Georgia, some six years ago, the place was invaded by a small army of armed rebel bullies who fired indiscriminately and without any other provocation other than the natural antipathy of Georgia Democrats, into the crowd of defenseless negroes. It was notorious at the time that one B. F. BRIMBURY was the leader of this banditti, and that the ammunition and such firearms as he could furnish were obtained at his store. It appears that about a year ago this man was appointed a deputy collector of revenue in that very district. Of course it is easy to surmise that the facts might not have been known at the Treasury, but it seems that the outrage was at once taken up by the leading Republicans of the district and denounced in unmeasured terms. The facts and proofs thereof were laid before the Secretary of the Treasury, who, it is alleged, declined to remove BRIMBURY, admitting the facts, but claiming that the incumbent was now a good and active Republican. Possibly there may have been no underlying reason for such action, but it looks a little significant that the collector of the district, with headquarters at Macon, is a Kentucky man named CLARK, a former neighbor of BRISTOW'S, and that his brother is also a special agent of the Treasury in California. At all events, murderers of unoffending negroes are neither the stuff of which "good and active" Republicans are made, nor the material of which revenue agents ought to be.

THE growth and progress of the various agencies for the education of the colored youth of the country command the admiration of the friends of popular education everywhere. One of the most useful of the institutions specially devoted to this object is the Hampton, Va., Normal and Agricultural Institute, to whose annual commencement, soon to take place, we acknowledge the receipt of a courteous invitation. The title of the school is significant, because it is at once a school for the preparation of teachers, and it also affords the male students an opportunity of learning farming and printing, beside employing all their mechanical skill and giving instructions in sewing, making garments, household work and plain cooking. The male student pays his board partly in cash and partly by labor; his tuition alone is gratuitous. The same principle is applied in part to the young women, who pay a portion of their expenses by indoor employment suitable to their sex. Every student is paid for his work so much an hour, and an account is opened and kept between each student and the institution. The plan of the school is to make the farm an instrument and means of education, rather than a money making investment. The question is not whether the farm supports itself, but what does it do for the student? The union of manual labor with intellectual culture is much better suited for the young freedman than greater excellence in one or the other alone. He has need of training as well as teaching. His first duty in life is to get a living, and any system of education which does not do this, or at least help to do it, is defective. The students compose a body of more than two hundred young men and women, of every shade of complexion, from jet black to nearly white, neatly dressed and well-mannered, some of whom were born themselves in slavery, and nearly every one of whom is the child or the descendant of a slave. The Institute is now eight years old, and can no longer be considered in the light of an experiment. During the past five years one hundred and fifty graduates and ex-students have taught in Virginia, West Virginia, North and South Carolina and in other States. These may not be finished men or finished scholars, but they leave the school with a considerable amount of knowledge, and with a very valuable training in morals and manners. They are greatly superior to the generality of their race, over whom they are destined to exert an important influence. How extensive that influence is, may be judged from the fact that not less than four thousand children were the past winter under their instruction, and each succeeding graduating class brings over fifteen hundred more pupils under the influence of this institution, thus steadily lessening that terrible mass of Southern ignorance the dangers from which threaten equally black and white. "By their fruits ye shall know them."

THE grave and important question whether the House of Representatives possesses such unlimited and dangerous power as it claims in the case of KILBOURNE, the contumacious witness, is to be tested in the courts. The claim set up is that the House can seize and deprive of his liberties and rights any citizen of the United States, without remedy or appeal, even though the Senate and the President should oppose it, and that even the President himself is subject to this tremendous power. More than this: that a bare majority of the House can exercise this power, though all the rest of the Government, including a large majority of the House, should oppose. The precedent being set by Congress, there is no reason why it should not be followed by State Legislatures, and even municipal councils for that matter. Concerning this oppressive claim the New York *World* says:

> The power to send for persons and papers, and compel their appearances and production, is no doubt a tremendous power. To imprison a witness till he answers is a species of torture. It partakes of the inquisition. In this power to inquire and compel reply on any and every topic, the Democratic House has now no master or superior. It can confine in "a common jail," and the House can require its Sergeant-at-Arms to compel a literal execution of its order, and can, if it sees fit, deprive Kilbourne of the luxuries with which his "ring" friends surround him. This power of the House is believed to be beyond and above everything but an amendment of the Constitution. Every one, from the President down, must obey the mandates and answer the questions which the House sees fit to ask them. Of course there is peril for innocent men in the exercise of such a prerogative in time of excitement and political passion; there is opportunity of blackmail on a tremendous scale by those threatening information; the process of the committees may be abused and its members misled and imposed upon by bad and malicious men.
>
> It is a matter of the utmost concern that the country should clearly know and understand whether such power resides in the House; since, if it does, any business man in Pittsburgh or elsewhere is liable to be deprived of his liberty in just the same way as KILBOURNE, for no other reason except declining to expose his private papers and legitimate business to the inspection of the entire community.

A RESOLUTION was recently introduced in the Lower House of Congress by a Democratic member, and adopted, directing the Committee on Ways and Means to inquire into and report upon the expediency of authorizing the refunding of the direct war tax on lands collected under the act of Congress of August 5, 1861, imposing a tax of $20,000,000 upon the various States, under which nearly $15,000,000 were collected. An examination of this resolution shows the rebel cat in the meal-tub. The law provides that any State or Territory might assume the duty of collecting the tax and pay its proportion into the National Treasury, in default of which it became the duty of the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint commissioners to make the necessary assessments and collections. All but Colorado and the eleven rebel States assumed the responsibility, and paid their quotas, except New York, Wisconsin, Kansas, California, Colorado, Washington Territory, Utah and Oregon, from which there is a small unadjusted balance due the United States, amounting in the aggregate to $1,237,317. The Washington correspondent of the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* states in the following tabulated form how the accounts stand with the eleven ex-rebel States:

States.	Quota.	Uncollected.
Virginia	$937,550	$250,396
North Carolina	576,194	178,44
South Carolina	393,570	142,802
Georgia	534,397	502,67
Florida	77,922	71,027
Alabama	529,313	523,313
Mississippi	413,084	343,127
Louisiana	238,886	79,023
Texas	355,016	197,655
Arkansas	261,886	192,983
Tennessee	699,498	296,554
Totals	$5,153,888	$2,661,776

RECAPITULATION.

Balance due from loyal States	$1,237,317
Balance due from rebel States	2,661,776
Total	$3,899,093

In 1865 the collection of the tax was suspended until January 1, 1869, but no further attempt has been made to renew the collecting. The design of the measure is not only to secure the ex-rebel States from the uncollected amount of $2,661,776, but also to pay back the $5,153,886 already collected from them. The Democratic majority in Congress cannot repudiate the national debt, but it can at least do its best to save the South from bearing any share of the burden incurred by the slaveholders' rebellion. And it is doing its best, with a will.

The demand for the humorous has led to the dramatising of the "Potiphar Papers," and the play has already been produced. This was one of Curtis' earliest productions, and was supposed to have reached oblivion, when it suddenly reappears on the stage. The "Sparrowgrass Papers" have also been brought up afresh by another dramatic club.

Florida makes 216,000 cedar pencils a day; quite a marked industry.

PENNSYLVANIA OIL REGIONS.

Daily Average Production of Petroleum—New Wells Going Down and New Rigs Going Up—Unsuccessful Ventures—Sudden Death of a Woman—Meeting in Butler—Oil Tank Struck by Lightning—Probable Loss $275,000—Railroad Trains Delayed.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

PETROLIA, April 12, 1876.

The market yesterday opened at $1 94, and declined to $1 88¾. There is no appreciable cause for this recession of prices, and it is generally regarded as a speculative movement. Certainly nothing in regard to stocks on hand or the rate of production justifies it.

The production of this district, last month, was less than 13,000 barrels a day, a decline of about 460 barrels from the preceding month. The daily average production of the entire region, including the Upper creek, Warren, McKean and Cattaraugus counties, was about 22,700 barrels, an increase only of 171 barrels a day over the month previous.

Of the entire number of producing wells in the counties of Armstrong and Butler, 1,391, the daily average production is only about nine barrels per well.

The number of wells completed in this district last month was thirty-five, being an increase of six over the previous month. The average daily yield, per well, of these new strikes was between fifteen and sixteen barrels. Among them one only reached a hundred barrels, the Richard Jennings well on the Amos Steele farm, located toward the eastern end of the fourth sand cross-belt.

Four of the wells that came in during the month produced from forty to fifty barrels each. Seven ranged from twenty to twenty-five; five were less than five barrels, four dry holes, and the balance ranged at ten barrels or a little over.

Among the unsuccessful ventures were the Brooks & Mercer well on the Banks farm, the Columbia Oil Company's, on the Sutton farm, one well on the Leonard and another on the Milford farms.

Among late strikes is H. L. Taylor & Co.'s well on the Fletcher farm, which has been reported at a hundred barrels, doing actually from twenty to twenty-five barrels.

Much interest is manifested, both by the bulls and the bears, in the market, as to the Cross well on the Humes farm, which struck the sand yesterday morning. It is located on the third sand belt below St. Joe, and seven miles from Millerstown. It is very remarkable that so much interest should be felt in it, as it opens up no new territory. Within a few rods of it is another well, which has been pumping about fifteen barrels a day for nearly three years, that has been entirely overlooked by many persons, as it was struck at the time of the fourth sand belt excitement, when a well was not considered worth mentioning that was not flowing some hundreds of barrels a day. The Cross well commenced filling with oil when the sand was struck, and will probably be good for a twenty to twenty-five barrel pumper.

Developments continue quite active in this district, not confined to any particular locality, but generally distributed from above Parkers to some distance below St. Joe. In Armstrong and Butler counties seventy-one rigs are now up or in process of building, and nearly every one of these will drill a well before the month closes. Of the latter, there are only three more due this month than came in last month. Among those drilling are some of the wildcat species, which promise nothing definitely to prove of interest to the geologist than to add largely to the stocks of crude on hand.

On the cross belt, Nesbitt & Larkin have two wells drilling and two rigs going upon the Jamison farm.

On the S. Wilds farm, Richard Jennings has a rig up and another building.

Two wells are drilling on the Isaac Kepple farm.

On the G. Barnhart farm one well is drilling and two rigs are up or nearly completed.

On the third sand belt, Richard Jennings is drilling two wells on the Gousil farm, and J. Overy is putting down another.

Three wells are going down and two rigs are up on the P. Duffy laim.

On the Conway farm three wells are drilling.

H. L. Taylor & Co. have two rigs up, and R. Waugh another on the J. J. Barnhart farm.

Four wells are drilling on the M. Banks farm, and two rigs up.

On the W. Campbell farm two wells are drilling and two new rigs built.

Six wells are drilling and one rig upon the Levi Gibson farm.

On Tuesday evening the constable at Parker City was taking two women to jail, and as they were crossing the bridge one of them fell. The officer carried her into the toll office, supposing she had fainted, but she shortly expired. An inquest was held yesterday by Squire Fullerton, and the physicians examined testified that she died from heart disease. Her name was Jennie Lee, and she came from Parnassus a few days since. She was buried by the Odd Fellows' fraternity.

This evening the citizens of Butler have a meeting in reference to the extension of the Parker and Karns City Railroad. The business of the road is crowding the management at present, and both passengers and freight traffic larger than in some time past.

This morning about half past eight o'clock, in a thunder storm, the lightning struk an iron tank, containing 21,000 barrels of crude oil, about a mile from Parkers, on the line of the Allegheny Valley Railroad track. The oil ignited, and, as dense volums of black smoke rolled up the hillsides, the fire rapidly communicated with two other tanks of oil, and a stream of the burning liquid flowed down over the railroad track to the river bank, covering the track for a distance of about one hundred feet. There are two other tanks in the vicinity of those burning, which will probably be destroyed. The five tanks are said to contain about nine hundred barrels of oil, which would entail a loss of nearly $200,000 on the oil and $75,000 on the tanks.

In consequence of the fire, the passenger trains on the Allegheny Valley Railroad had to transfer their passengers, who had to walk up over the hill to avoid the flames. Of course there will be some temporary delay, but passenger trains will probably run through without transfer by the morning, as the railroad officials are prepared to fix the track as soon as possible.

This fire affords another argument in favor of a law requiring the owners of oil tanks to make some provision in regard to ditches, or locality of tanks, whereby the property of others may not be endangered in case of a stroke of lightning making a large reduction in stocks.

DOT.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Chicago is on a strike—against its political bummers.

The Ohio Legislature died yesterday. The epidemic is needed this way.

The Aryan versus the Mongol is the great litigation now occupying the Pacific mind.

It is intimated that Disraeli is looking upon the wine when it is red pretty frequently, these days.

The grain exports of San Francisco during the last nine months amounted in value to $13,479,399.

Silver trade dollars are being driven out of circulation in California on account of the discount on them.

Robert Lincoln, son of President Lincoln, is talked of in Illinois for Republican candidate for Secretary of State.

The remains of yet another great prehistoric city have just been discovered on the banks of the Caspian Sea.

The mud-embargo of the West having been raised, the farmers are now cheerful and in good working condition.

"Richard H. Dana was never before the mast in a whaler." But he caught a whaling from the Senate, nevertheless.

The *Shoe and Leather Reporter* strongly urges a curtailment in production as the only remedy against ruinously low prices.

Our Canadian neighbors are as mad as they can be because Disraeli didn't include their fair Dominion in the titles of the Queen.

Chicago boasts that it has forty four firms whose capital succeeds $1,000,000 each. How much of this is cash isn't stated.

New York city is getting ready to toady to Dom Pedro. It is to be hoped he will refuse the show and vulgarity of a public reception.

The "dare-to-do-right" temperance wave is rolling throughout New England, and large reform clubs are being organized everywhere.

The colored people of Washington will dedicate a new statue to Abraham Lincoln on Friday next, the anniversary of his assassination.

The harness makers contemplate holding a national convention at an early day for the purpose of forming a mutual benefit association.

The Hadley, Mass., girls put out the last fire in the seminary in handsome style, and kindled flames in many manly breasts thereby.

The Government life-saving service will be introduced on the lakes the present season, and promises to become as efficient as on the sea-board.

A large cast-iron chain of thirty-eight links, to represent the thirty-eight States, has been manufactured for the Centennial by a Philadelphia firm.

Ether drunkards are a product of England. An official report has just been made of two deaths caused by drinking it, and the practice is spreading.

McDonald, the ex-Supervisor who contributed so much to the crookedness of St. Louis whisky, is to be sentenced to-day. Let him receive justice.

Rather than have a libel suit an Iowa editor made an affidavit that he had never willingly told the truth in his life. Dana is now trying to hire him.

The tribes on the west coast of Africa have been fighting for three years past for the possession of an African Helen, with the unromantic name of Mobbo.

The Centennial managers will not open the exhibition during evenings. They state that they "are afraid to undertake the expense of illuminating the immense buildings."

The bill authorizing the establishment of a United States mail route from Kearney Junction to Custer City has passed both branches of Congress, and is now a law. The service will be put on immediately.

Good out of evil. The pumice of the late volcanic eruptions in Iceland makes the grass grow where it never grew before, and the Icelanders who were threatened with famine are found flourishing on fish.

The "bummer" Mayor of Chicago is the agent at that point of the United States Express Company, and the merchants and business men of the city have resolved not to patronize the company unless it discharges him.

The business of the Bank of England is conducted at an enormous expense, and yet, at its last half yearly meeting it declared a dividend for the half year of 4½ per cent., and then had a balance on hand of over fifteen millions of dollars.

The steamship line which runs direct from Liverpool to Philadelphia has, because of its being a direct line, taken away from the New York lines the transportation to the Exhibition of all the British manufactures, as well as some others.

The eighth annual report of the United States geological and geographical survey of the Territories, under the direction of Professor F. V. Hayden, is about to be issued. It will form one of the most important and interesting documents yet produced by the survey.

The sales in Stewart's wholesale and retail stores, New York, are said to have aggregated in one year the enormous sum of $5,000,000. Eighteen acres are devoted to retail dry goods purposes, and 2,000 employees were in the pay of the late merchant prince.

PERSONAL.

"My daughter lives in a little cottage on the estate of Mr. Sartoris," says Mrs. Grant, "and goes over to the large house for her meals. So she has all the pleasures and none of the cares of housekeeping."

More notes bearing the forged signature of Victor Emanuel have been discovered. They were circulated not only in Italy but in other countries, and two were passed on Paris. It is said that one of the forgers is found to be the King's own son, one of his children by the Countess Mirafiora. He is an officer in the army and has been arrested.

A paragraph having been recently circulated that ex-Senator Nye's family are in destitute circumstances, the Carson (Nevada) *Appeal* says that it must be a mistake, for having no family, as he has, he has been dead several years, his daughter married to a wealthy New York merchant, and his only son, Charles, settled in Washington.

It turns out to be true that the idea of an imperial title was the Queen's own, and that she not only suggested but forced it on Mr. Disraeli as a public measure. Why the Queen wanted to be Empress, too, is no longer a secret. *Vanity Fair* comes out flatly and says that it was with the object of giving "the royal princes and princesses a brevet rank of 'Imperial Highness.'"

A Connecticut expressman's account of his experience in a recent railroad accident: "I was pitched against the safe. I scrambled up with the other fellows, and then I missed something, and exclaimed, 'All is lost.' 'What's lost?' inquired the brakeman. 'Why my ear. I always thought that I should lose one of 'em, some day. Then I looked up and saw it hanging from a book where my head was plunged, and then I reached out and unhung it, and, by thunder, it wasn't my ear, but my canvas express bag.'"

"Jennie June" sends this interesting intelligence to the Baltimore *American*: "It is rumored that Miss Janeen Bennett, who is a pious Catholic, and a very sweet and lovely girl, will retire to a convent preparatory to taking the veil, when her brother marries, unless he can influence her to reconsider her determination. In case she does not, her fortune, which is large, would all go to the church. Mr. Bennett is, however, devotedly attached to his sister, and will not consent to the separation, if it can be avoided."

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
CHARTERED IN 1862.
BOARD OF MANAGERS.—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Brick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Robert C. Schmertz.
SOLICITOR—John H. Bailey.

NATIONAL
INSURANCE CO.,
43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.
W. W. MARTIN.....President.
JAMES E. STEVENSON.....Secretary.

CANDIDATES.

FOR CONGRESS,
22D DISTRICT,
RUSSELL ERRETT,
Of Robinson Township.
Subject to the Republican Nominating Convention.

FOR CONGRESS,
23D DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE.
Subject to the decision of the Nominating Convention.

FOR SENATE,
43D SENATORIAL DISTRICT,
JOSEPH M. GAZZAM,
SECOND WARD, PITTSBURGH.
Subject to the Republican Senatorial Nominating Convention.

FOR STATE SENATE,
43D DISTRICT,
GEORGE H. ANDERSON,
Of Twenty-third ward, Pittsburgh.
Subject to decision of the Republican Convention.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
JOSEPH A. STONE,
Of McKeesport,
5TH LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT.
Subject to the decision of the Republican Nominating Convention.

FOR PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY,
Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

FOR PROTHONOTARY,
W. J. GLENN,
Chartiers borough, late Captain Company E, 61st Regiment P. V.
Subject to the decision of the forthcoming Republican County Convention.

FOR PROTHONOTARY,
B. B. COURSIN,
Of McKeesport.
Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO TOWBOAT OWNERS.
U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE,
CINCINNATI, OHIO, April 3, 1876.
SEALED PROPOSALS FOR TOWING Snagboats with the U. S. Dredge "Oswego," and "Ohio," during the present season, will be received by the undersigned until 12 M. of April 25th. Power on boats required, about 15 inches diameter of cylinder, 5 feet stroke, draught of water not greater than 28 inches.
Forms for proposals and any information required will be furnished on application to this office, or to E. J. CARPENTER, U. S. Dredge "Oswego," Pittsburgh.
Proposals will not be considered unless made by steamboat owners.
WM. E. MERRILL,
Major Engineers.

NEW RELIGIOUS PAPER.
THE
PRESBYTERIAN JOURNAL,
$1 50 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.
NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR POSTAGE.
ALFRED NEVIN, D. D., LL. D., } Editors.
REV. J. FORD SUTTON, }
This cheapest of all religious papers is published in unexceptionable style, on a sheet 26 by 37½ inches. It is designed for the fireside circle and support. Its *premiums* are found in its pages. It excludes all *Medical* and other unworthy advertisements—also, dry discussions. No effort is spared to make it a *pure*, safe, attractive and instructive journal for
THE FAMILY.
While it is a Denominational paper, it embraces in its outlook all the branches of the Redeemer's kingdom. Its attitude is loyal, fraternal, varied, lively and earnest. The INTERNATIONAL LESSONS, prepared expressly for this JOURNAL by some of its Editors, are said by leading Sunday School men in all parts of the country, to be the VERY BEST ISSUED, and WORTH THE PRICE OF THE PAPER. These, with other matter of a like character, make a most desirable paper for Sunday School Workers. It is just such a paper as suits the times, both in
TERMS AND TONE.
The marked ability and ripe experience which the Senior Editor, Rev. DR. NEVIN, brings with him to the editorial chair, are a sufficient guaranty that the paper will be abreast with the demands of
THE AGE IN FRESHNESS AND FORCE.
Specimen copies forwarded (free of charge) on application. Address
REV. J. FORD SUTTON,
Proprietor and Publisher,
Rooms 22 and 23 Cress Building,
Philadelphia.

DRY GOODS.
James Caldwell & Co.
Invite special attention to their Spring Opening, which will be found unusually attractive:
LADIES' SPRING SUITS
In great variety of styles and material, ranging in price from Five to Fifty Dollars.
Ladies' Embroidered, Braided and Frimmed
OVERDRESSES & COSTUMES,
In Black Cashmere and Drap D'Ete.
Black Cashmere Sacques and Jackets,
Black Silk Sacques and Jackets,
Linen Suits and Costumes.
Black Dress Silks.
From 75 cents to $4 50 per yard.
A choice selection of DRESS SILKS, from 75 cents to $1, in Checks, Bars, Stripes and Plain Colors.
All the new Fabrics in CHECKS, STRIPES and MIXTURES, for Ladies' Spring Suits and Dresses.
BLACK & COLORED CASHMERES.
Black Silk Warp Cashmeres and Henrietta Cloths.
Black Tamise Cloth. Black Grenadines and Bernanis.
Black Alpacas, Mohair Lustres and Brilliantcens.
A large stock of Tambourd Lace Curtains, of our own importation, at less than regular prices.
AGENTS FOR THE
DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE.
James Caldwell & Co.,
115 AND 117 FEDERAL STREET,
Allegheny City.

EDUCATIONAL.
Allegheny Commercial School,
In Girard Bank Building, Allegheny,
W. W. McCLELLAND, Principal
And Teacher of Penmanship.
PROF. S. D. EVERHART, of the Pittsburgh High School, Teacher of BOOKKEEPING and COMMERCIAL CALCULATIONS.
EVENING CLASSES, 7 to 9 P. M.
AFTERNOON CLASSES, 2 TO 4 P. M.
TEACHERS' CLASSES, 9 A. M., SATURDAYS.
Persons desiring to fit themselves for Teachers can obtain a thorough knowledge of Plain and Ornamental Penmanship. 27:6

Drawing.
Instruction in MECHANICAL and FREEHAND DRAWING, MATHEMATICS and NATURAL SCIENCES, by WM. H. STERRETT, Civil Engineer, No. 10 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh. Appli. General Board of Education, Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, or Catholic Institute, 169 Wood street, or office.

DISSOLUTION.
DISSOLUTION.
The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of GEORGE B. JOHNSTON & CO., is dissolved by mutual consent, F. M. LOVE retiring. Dissolution dating from March 1, 1876.
GEORGE B. JOHNSTON.
F. M. LOVE.

THE BUSINESS WILL BE CONTINUED as heretofore by the undersigned, at the old stand, Main street, Turtle Creek. All claims against or due the old firm will be settled by the undersigned.
GEORGE B. JOHNSTON.

IN RETIRING FROM THE ABOVE firm, I take great pleasure in recommending my former partner to the confidence of my friends and customers.
F. M. LOVE.
Pittsburgh, March 30, 1876.

DISSOLUTION.
The firm of WILLIAM HODGSON & CO., engaged in the Coal and Mercantile business, on the Monongahela river, is by mutual consent dissolved, settlement of all claims against the firm are to be made with WILLIAM HODGSON, who will continue J. S. Mercer accounts.
WILLIAM HODGSON.
WILLIAM G. PEPPARD.
Pittsburgh, April 7, 1876.

Dissolution of Copartnership.
The copartnership heretofore existing between B. S. Heath and Welcome White, of West Newton, Pa., under the style of HEATH & WHITE, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Welcome White being authorized to settle the affairs of the firm.
B. S. HEATH.
WELCOME WHITE.
West Newton, Pa., April 5, 1876.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.
The undersigned, doing business under the firm name of FRAZIER, METZGER & CO., at 32 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa., have this day dissolved copartnership by mutual consent. All claims against or due said firm, will be settled by Frederick Metzger, No. 96 Third street.
WILLIAM FRAZIER.
MARTIN METZGER.
FREDERICK METZGER.
Pittsburgh, March 23, 1876.

LEGAL.
IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.
In the matter of WILLIAM SMITH & SONS, Debtors. No. 2353 in Bankruptcy. At Pittsburgh, in said District, on the 24th day of April, A. D. 1876.
Western District of Pennsylvania, ss.
The petition of Barclay Preston, Trustee in the above case, was this day presented in open Court, setting forth that there is due to the estate from said debtors, is the owner of one-tenth in the firm doing business as the Point Bridge Furnace Co., and that he has been offered for the said interest the sum of twenty-three thousand dollars cash, and is asking authority to sell the same at private sale; whereupon an order was made
And now, April 11, 1876, the within petition presented in open Court, and upon consultation thereof, it is ordered and decreed that the said sale be made, and that notice of the filing be given by publication in the Pittsburgh Commercial, for three weeks, three times in each, and that the prayer of the petition will be granted on TUESDAY, the 25th DAY OF APRIL, A. D. 1876, unless exceptions are filed before that date.
By the Court. From the Record.
S. C. McCANDLESS, Clerk.
SLAGLE & WILEY,
Solicitors for Petitioner.

ESTATE OF DAVID CHESS, DECEASED.—NOTICE.—Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned upon the estate of David Chess, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against said estate will present them duly proven to
WALTER CHESS,
G. E. LAUMAN, Administrators.
112 Water street

HOTELS.
Seventh Avenue Hotel,
CORNER
SEVENTH AVE. and LIBERTY ST.
H. W. KANAGA & CO., Proprietors.
Will open for the reception of Guests on or about APRIL 15, 1876.

BANKRUPT SALE!
PRICES VERY LOW.
Pickles in Bottles and Barrels,
Sauer Kraut,
Celebrated Sauces and Catsups,
Platform Spring Wagons,
Warehouse Trucks,
Boilers, Engine and Elevator,
Vinegar, Generators,
Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.
167 and 169 SECOND AVENUE.

R. H. PALMER & CO.,
"LIMITED,"
SUCCESSORS TO R. H PALMER,
WILL CONTINUE THE
Hat, Cap and Fur Business
AT
No. 151 Wood Street,
AND THE
STRAW, MILLINERY,
AND FANCY GOODS BUSINESS
AT
No. 105 Market Street.
SIGNS!
For Plain or Fancy SIGNS, at the lowest rates, go to
JNO. T. GRAY'S Paint Shop,
84 Diamond street,
Fourth door above Smithfield st

DRY GOODS.
1876.
WILLIAM
Nos. 165, 167
INCREAS
SILK DEPARTMENT.
At 18¾c and 25c, nice variety Japanese Silks.
At 31c and 37½c, choice lines Japanese Silks.
At 50c and 75c, a special bargain in Japanese Silks.
At $1, extra good value in Black Gros Grain Silk.
At $1 12½, $1 20 and $1 25, special bargains in Black Silks.
At $1 37½ and $1 50, fine and real hand spun Black Silks.
At $1 15, choicest shades in Colored Dress Silks.
At $1 25 to $2 50, fine Colored Dress Silks, shades for Spring.
At $1 75 to $4 50, extra quality Black Dress Silks, Fancy Check, Striped and Mourning Silks.
Light tints and shades for evening wear, very low.
BLACK DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT.
At 18¾c and 25c, fine Black Alpacas.
At 25c, 31c and 37½c, extra good value in Black Alpacas.
At 44c and 50c, very fine Black Alpacas.
At 62½c and 75c, fine Black Pure Mohairs.
At 75c and $1, very fine Black Pure Mohairs.
At 50c, 62½c, 70c and 75c, good value in Black Cashmeres.
At 85c, 87½c, 90c and $1, best possible value in Black Cashmeres.
From $1 12½ upward, bargains in fine Cashmeres, Black Drap de Etes, Bombazines, Crape Cloths, &c., at very low prices.
COLORED DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT.
At 12½c, Sateen Striped Dress Goods, worth 31c.
At 12½c, a very fine line of New Spring Plaids.
At 16c and 18¾c, Double Faced New Spring Plaids.
At 25c, New Bonbon Mixtures, a special bargain.
At 25c, large variety Plain and Fancy Dress Goods.
At 31c, choice assortment New Spring Dress Goods.
At 35c, New Fancy Plaid Delieges, extra good value.
At 37½c, all wool Centennial Plaids, late novelty.
At 44c and 50c, New Spring Dress Goods, in great variety.
MEN'S WEAR DEPARTMENT.
At 12½c, good heavy Jeans, different colors.
At 25c, fine Jeans, worth 50c.
At 50c and 62½c, good value in Spring Cassimeres.
At 90c, all wool Fancy Cassimeres, worth $1.
At 75c and $1, extra value in Fine Cassimeres.
New Diagonals and Plain Cloths.
New Patterns in Fine Cloths.
AT VERY LOWEST PRICES.

REMOVAL.
REMOVAL.
THE GREAT
Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co.
Have removed from 36 Fifth avenue to their new store,
34 FIFTH AVENUE.
TEAS RETAILED AT IMPORTERS' PRICES.
REMOVAL.
WARRANTED STRICTLY PURE.
And satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded in all cases.

	Per lb.		Per lb.
Oolong	good 50c	best	90c
Mixed	good 50c	best	90c
English Breakfast	good 50c	best	81 00
Young Hyson	good 50c	best	1 15
Imperial	good 50c	best	1 15
Gunpowder	good $1 00	best	1 30
Japan	good 50c	best	1 00
Then-Necter, (suits all tastes,)			80c

The best Coffee in the Market retailed at

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 12, 1876.

The improvement in the money market which has been gradually brought about by the progress of the spring trade, was apparently to a very considerable degree to-day. A moderate activity in loans and discounts, and considerable briskness in counter transactions was the almost universal report. The loan market is still quotable as easy, but the flatness and stagnation which were the ruling features a month ago have passed away for the present at least. Discount rates are somewhat firmer, but as there is an abundant supply of funds, good commercial bills can be readily discounted at very satisfactory rates, 6@9 per cent. being the figure, at which the bulk of business was done. In the Eastern business centers—New York, Boston and Philadelphia—money continues unusually plenty. Though the avenues for the employment of their funds have been more satisfactory for lenders of late, there is apparently no improvement in the general situation. The supply of idle capital being largely increased by the April interest and dividend disbursements, the loan market at all the Atlantic cities is suffering from a plethora of money, and the rates of interest are remarkably low for this period of the year. The Cincinnati and Chicago papers report increasing activity in commercial affairs, with continued ease in the loan markets. Business men will do well to recollect that by the laws of this State the day after to-morrow, being Good Friday, is a legal holiday, and all paper maturing on that date is due to-morrow, Thursday.

—A very interesting opinion on the recent remarkable movements in the value of silver is given below. The financial policy of France is generally held up as an argument in favor of the strongest advocates of an exclusively gold currency. From the remarks of the high authority which we quote, it seems that the movement to demonetize silver is not regarded favorably by the leading French financiers. In a recent debate in the French Assembly, according to the London *Economist*, M. Rouland, Governor of the Bank of France, spoke as follows on the silver question:

He believed that one of the chief causes of the depreciation of silver was the sort of panic which caused people to get rid of their silver at the bank or elsewhere. That panic itself was, however, much exaggerated; it was supposed that the silver which had been expressed as issuing in torrents from the mines, was inundating the country, but the silver in the reserve of the bank represented only a sum of 405,000,000 francs ($80,000,000), against 1,325,000,000 francs ($265,000,000) of gold. The bank had another means of ascertaining the real facts; if silver had been introduced into France to excess, depositors would be eager to get rid of it immediately in the payment of their debts. So far from that being the case in the payments received by the bank for bills discounted, in Paris or out the branches, the silver compared with gold did not exceed the proportion in which it was paid out by the bank, or thirty per cent. This was not the first time that the relative value of gold and silver had varied, and the country was accustomed to such changes. He admitted that the difference of value was greater than before, but the conclusion must not be drawn that silver should now be demonetized. He did not partake of M. De Parieu's fears, and hoped that both metals, which for centuries had rendered such service to France and to Europe, would be preserved as money.

—We have before alluded to the movement going on in Chicago, to secure more thorough means of determining the soundness of the banks of that city through the Clearing House organization. We learn from the *Times* that a meeting of that body was to be held to-day to consider the propriety of admitting National Bank Examiner Watson, of that district, to the privileges of a full membership, or of obtaining his services in a way to place him under the control of the officers of the association. The prominent banks of the city are strongly of the opinion that the relationship between the Clearing House and the National Bank Examiner should be such as would give the association, at all times, the benefit of his services and experience. Mr. Watson, though a comparatively new man in his present office, seems to hold the confidence of those capable of judging of his merits, and his admission to the association as a member, or acceptance of a position under the direction of the officers, would doubtless give general satisfaction.

—We learn from Washington to-day that a delegation representing national banks, including Mr. Fallis, of Cincinnati, and Mr. English, of Indianapolis, appeared before the Committee on Ways and Means, and advoted the repeal of the national bank law imposing taxes on capital and deposits, and spoke in favor of legislation prohibiting the imposition of municipal and State taxation at a greater rate than the par value of bank shares, and argued for the repeal of the two cent stamp tax.

—The Chicago Board of Trade has taken the commendable resolution to put a stop to the grain gambling that has been so long one of the most prominent features in that organization. A dispatch of to-day from Chicago says:

The Board of Trade have adopted rules, which were read this afternoon, which make the selling of "puts" and "calls" on open board a breach of decorum on the part of members who participate in such transactions, and which they prohibit under penalty of discipline.

—The Boston *Advertiser* of Saturday says: Judge Clark, of the United States District Court, took occasion on Friday, in passing sentence upon a fraudulent bankrupt, to say that the time had come when frauds upon creditors under the bankrupt law that it became the Court, whenever fraud was proven, to impose a pretty severe penalty. The Bankrupt law, in fact of being a vehicle for distributing money among the creditors, was used as a scheme to gather up the property for the benefit of the bankrupt.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

April 12, 1876.	10:30	11:30	11:40	1:30	2:30	3:30
	M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Gold.....	112¾	113⅛	113⅛	113⅝	113⅝	113⅛
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup.	123⅝		123⅝		123⅝	
5-20's, 1865 coup.	118		118		118	
5-20's, 1865, new.....			119		119½	
5-20's, 1867, registered	121¼		121¼		121¼	
5-20's, 1867.....	121¾		121¾		121¾	
5-20's, 1868, registered	122¾		122¾		122¾	
5-20's, 1868.....	122¾		122¾		122¾	
10-40's.....	117⅝		117⅝		117⅝	
10-40's, coupons.....	117⅝		117⅝		117⅝	
Currency 6's.....	128¼		128¼		128	
New 5 per cents.....	105¼		105¼			
Western Union Tel....	66⅝	66⅝	66¼	66¼	66⅝	66⅝
Quicksilver.....						
Pacific Mail.....	18	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
Panama.....			107		107	
Adams Express.....			49			
American Express.....	59		59		60	
United States Express	72½		70		70	
New York Central....			112⅝		112⅝	
Erie.....	18⅛	18	18⅛		18⅛	18¼
Michigan Central....	118		118		118	118
Michigan Southern....	58⅜	58⅜	58⅜		58⅜	58⅜
Illinois Central.....			98			
Cleveland & Pitts'gh	95¾		98			
Chicago & Northwest	41⅝	41¾	41¾			
Do preferred.....	62	61¾	62			
Rock Island.....	91¾	91¾	91¾			
St. Paul common....	41	41¼	40⅝	41	41⅜	
Do preferred.....	66¾		66		66	
Wabash common.....			3		3	
Fort Wayne.....			102⅝		102⅝	
Ohio & Mississippi..	17⅞	17⅞	18	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
Union Pacific.....						
Harlem.....	138½		138			
Hannibal & St. Joe..	16	16¼				17¼
Do. preferred.....						20
Iron Mountain.....						
C. C. I. C.....	48¾	48¾	48¾			
Missouri Pacific.....						14¾
South Carolinas, Adj.			35			
South Carolinas, Jo'nt			35			

—The following is the report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central.....			50⅜
Reading.....			46⅝
United Co's of N J.....	137¾		
Oil Creek.....	14¾	15⅜	
Lehigh Valley.....			61¾
Allegheny Valley.....	101		
Central Transportation	47¾	48	
P., C. & St. L. m b.....	87		
Northern Pacific bonds.....		18	

[By Associated Press.]

Gold Closed at 113¼.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, April 12.—Money loaned at 4@5 per cent. and closed at 2¼. Prime mercantile paper 5@6 per cent. Customs receipts $252,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $31,000. Clearings $20,609,000. Sterling dull at 485¾@489¾.

GOLD.

Gold opened at 113, advanced to 113¼, with final sales at 113¼. Rates paid for carrying were 1@5 per cent. Loans also made at 1 per cent for borrowing. The market was more active during the afternoon and quite animated at intervals on unfavorable Europeannews.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds firmer, in sympathy with gold. Railroad bonds firm without important change. State securities quiet. Stocks opened irregular and in the main weak, with a decline of from ¼ to 2¾ per cent., the latter New Jersey Central. Lake Shore and New York Central were weak, partly on rumors that Commodore Vanderbilt was ill, which rumors were afterward denied. Western Union advanced to 66¾ and afterward declined to 66 on rumors that the company was about to reduce rates. Thereafter the market with better feeling at the close and prices recovered from ½ to 1¾ per cent. from the lowest point. The greatest improvement was in Hannibal and St. Joseph shares, Western Union, Michigan Central, St. Paul, Northwestern and Ohio and Mississippi were all higher with a more consistent feeling prevailing. Transactions 125,000 shares, of which 14,000 were Pacific Mail, 27,000 Western Union, 6,000 St. Paul, 8,000 Erie and 34,000 Lake Shore. The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.			
W. U. Telegraph..	66¾	N. J. Central.....	107¾
Quicksilver.....	13¾	Rock Island.....	107
Do. preferred....	22¾	St. Paul.....	41¾
Pacific Mail.....	18¼	Do. preferred....	67
Express.....	72	Toledo & Wabash..	24
Do. preferred....	78	Do. preferred....	50
Adams Express....	49	Ft. Wayne.....	102½
Wells Fargo Ex....	87	Terre Haute.....	3
American Ex.....	60¾	Do. preferred....	10
U. S. Express....	71¾	Chicago & Alton..	102¾
New York Central	113¼	Do. preferred....	118
Erie.....	18¾	Ohio & Mississipp.	17¾
Do. preferred....	34¾	Del. & Lack........	118
Harlem.....	138	Atlantic & P. Tel.	14
Do. preferred....	123	Missouri Pacific..	14¾
Mich. Central.....	59	Atlantic & P. pref	35
Panama.....	127	Chicago, Bur. & Q.	122
Lake Shore.....	59¾	Hannibal & St. Joe	17
Illinois Central..	98	Union Pacific stock	64¾
Cleveland & Pitts.	96	Central Pac. bonds	101
Northwestern	42	Union Pac. bonds..	104¾
Do. preferred....	62	Do. land grants..	102
C. C. C. & I.....	54	Do. s. fund b'ds..	91½

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coupons, 1881	123⅝	New 5's.....	118¼
5-20's, 1865.....	118	10-40's, registered	117¾
5-20's, 1865, new....	119	10-40's, coupons....	118¾
5-20's, 1867.....	121¾	Currency 6's.....	128
5-20's, 1868.....	122¾		

STATE BONDS.

Missouri 6's.....	104	Tennessee, new.....	40¾
Virginia, new.....	34	Tennessee, old.....	45
Virginia, old.....	34		

LONDON, April 12, 5 P. M.—The bourses of Paris, Berlin and Vienna have been very flat to-day and the decline in prices is severe. The Stock Exchange is in a state of collapse and Continental business uneasy. Heavy selling orders have been received from Paris, but it is almost impossible to make sales. Stocks closed slightly improved in tone, with a recovery from the lowest point. The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England to-day is £36,000. Consols for money 94 11-16; for account 94⅝. United States bonds—5-20's, '65, 105¾, ex. coupons; do '67, 109; 10-40's, 102⅝; new 5's, 106¾. Railroad securities—Erie 16⅝; do preferred 27; New York Central 100.

BREMEN, April 12.—Rohland & Muller, a cotton firm, have suspended. Liabilities heavy.

PARIS, April 12.—Rentes 66 francs.

ANTWERP, April 12.—United States bonds—New 5's 101⅜.

NEW ORLEANS, April 12.—Gold 113¼. Sight ½ per cent. premium. Sterling—Bank 551.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, April 12, 1876.

The course of trade to-day was steadily pursued with a greater or less degree of activity in all branches. Even the apathetic and stagnant grain market showed signs of life, and the business reported in round lots was heavier than for months. Taken clear through, it would seem that the volume of business to-day was the largest for some time, probably exceeding any one day's trade since the opening of the year. The tone of business is quite sanguine, and the outlook is good. The features of the market were those caused by the advance of the season. Another feature in the latter took place making a reduction of thirty per cent. from the extreme prices of three weeks ago. Eggs were rather easy but steady. In grain, corn was easier, and while spot held nominally to former quotations, any increase in receipts would break the market. Wheat is firm with a strong demand but not quotably higher. Provisions and groceries were active with a liberal volume of trade at steady prices. In dry-goods, there is a very active business with values crowded even a shade lower, than the bottom quotations of last week. Other branches of business were active, and transacted a liberal trade at steady values.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last, are as follows:

Flour, bbls.....	2,278	Apples, bbls.....	429
Corn, bus.....	1,825	Butter, pcs.....	54
Oats, bus.....	1,000	Cheese, pcs.....	351
Barley, bus.....	4,750	Bacon, cts.....	83
Oats, bus.....	180	Hay, oads.....	141
Potatoes, bus.....	295		

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce during the past two weeks:

Articles.	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls.....	6,745	10,205	16,950
Apples, bbls.....	429	1,092	1,917
Butter, pkgs.....	191	223	345
Corn, bus.....	8,767	8,200	16,857
Oats, bus.....	2,730	6,773	9,503
Barley, bus.....	5,093	14,959	20,649
Rye, bus.....	480	1,000	1,480
Nuts, bus.....	13,518	11,676	25,295
Butter, pkgs.....	480	528	1,008
Bacon, lbs.....	2,333	14,146	16,479
Bacon, cts.....	340	288	628
Potatoes, bus.....	10,793	11,463	22,256
Hay, loads.....	1,014	1,851	3,267

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—The jobbing trade in grain was active and more business was done in round lots than for a long time past. Wheat and oats were strong and showed an upward tendency, while corn was easier. Wheat was in active demand for prime grades which old readily at firm prices. No. 1 red winter sold on track at $1 31; car do at 32; 1 car spring wheat at $1 30. We quote prime Michigan white at $1 40@1 41; prime Ohio red winter at $1 36@1 35; low grades are dull and neglected at $1 16@1 22; rejected do 90@94 10, as to quality; spring wheat steady at $1 25@1 30. Corn showed an easier feeling though the supply of spot was limited and in one or two instances extreme prices were obtained; at the close shelled was offered at 64c and car at 63c without buyers; the general belief is that receipts will soon be so heavy as to materially depress the market. Sales were noted of 500 bushels yellow shelled at 66c; 2 cars high mixed do 62c; 3 cars do at 60c; 1 car low mixed 56c; 1 car in sacks 60c; 1 car do 58c. We quote shelled at 62@63c for yellow; 60@61c for high-mixed; 58@60c for low-mixed; prime ear 56@57c for yellow; mixed 53@55c. Oats were in good supply but with an active demand the market showed a strong feeling, and business was done at firm prices. One car Western mixed oats sold at 42c; 1 car Pennsylvania white sold at 44c. We quote mixed Pennsylvania and Ohio at 40@41c; white do at 42@43; Western white 43@44c. Barley was easy, with a moderate demand. Canada held at $1 10@1 20 for choice; choice spring at $1 00@1 10; common to prime 75@90c. Rye is quiet and easy at 82@83 ₱ bushel. Jobbing sales were made at the usual advance.

FLOUR—The jobbing trade in flour continues exceedingly brisk, which has imparted considerable life to the business in round lots. Values are quite firm but not quotably changed. We note sales of 100 bbls low-grade flour at $3 30; 100 bbls spring wheat flour @ $5 10@5 30; 50 do at $5 25; the rates current are as follows for the wholesale trade of our local millers: No. 1 white wheat flour $7 25 ₱ bbl; No. 1 amber do $6 25; red wheat flour $6 75@7 00; in sacks 25c off ₱ bbl. The jobbing trade of the leading dealers for standard brands of flours are steady, as follows: Choice brands of winter wheat flour $7 00@7 50; fancy do $7 50@7 75; Wisconsin is quoted at $6 00@6 25; Minnesota $6 50@6 75; fancy do $7 00@7 50; choice patents $8 50@9 00; red win or wheat flour is active at $6 00@6 25; Graham flour $6 50@7 25 self-rising flour $5 50@6 00; cases, $3 25 ₱ dozen packages; cornmeal 75c ₱ bushel; cornmeal $3 50@3 75 ₱ bbl; Rye flour $5 00@5 25 ₱ bbl. Buckwheat flour $4 00@5 00 ₱ bbl for wholesale and jobbing business.

HAY—The market was rather quiet to-day and not very much was done in car lots. Receipts were rather light and the demand was good. We quote upland prairie at $18 00@15 00 ₱ ton; No. 1 timothy $19 00@20 00; No. 2, $17 00@18 00.

MILL FEED—There is a moderate volume of business with values rather easy. We quote bran from at $15 00@15 50; coarse seconds and shipstuffs $18 00@19 00; middlings $21 00@23 00; chopped feed $22 00@24 00.

Country Produce.

APPLES—There is a moderate jobbing business at fair prices, which are quoted by some houses at an advance. Receipts are light and the stock in first hands is rather small. Values are firm at $2 50@3 75 per barrel for choice; prime $2 00@2 25 per barrel; mixed lots range from $1 00@4 50 per barrel.

APPLE BUTTER—The demand is rather better, but without any material improvement. We quote business in a jobbing way at 60@65c ₱ gallon.

BEANS—The is a rather more active demand and values are firm but not quotably advanced. We quote prime white navy from first hands at $1 65@1 10 per bushel; in a jobbing way $1 15@1 20.

BEESWAX—The inquiry was only moderate. We quote at 30@35c ₱ pound.

BUTTER—The liberal receipts and warm weather both operated very decidedly on buttor to-day and induced a sharp decline of 2@3c which brings the market back to a point about ten cents per cent. below the extreme high prices obtained in March. The market was weak to-day and as butter could not be held very long, buyers could dictate terms. Good qualities which yesterday commanded 28@30c found slow sale to-day at 25@26c. Choice grades could sell more favorably but suffered a material decline. We quote the best qualities of split-ladle dairy at 30@32c ₱ lb; good to prime 28@29c; common to fair rules at 16@20c.

CIDER—There is a fair demand. We quote at $5 00@6 00 ₱ barrel for hard; sweet drinking $8 00@12 00 ₱ barrel: 3 lbs sold at $10 00 ₱ barrel.

CRANBERRIES—There is a firm market with a moderate supply. Prices are steady at $15 00@ 16 00 per barrel, as to quality and condition; $5 00 ₱ crate.

CHEESE—The trade is rather at a stand still, except in a jobbing way which moves with a moderate steadiness. Values are unchanged, being rather scarce. The New York market is reported active but easy. We quote New York cheese 14¼@15c; prime Ohio factory 13½@14c per ₱.

DRIED FRUITS—The market is quite active, one house reporting their sales of dried apples for the past week as larger than for some months. We quote common to choice apples at 9@10c; sliced, 10@11c. Peaches—Halves 11@12c; peeled 19@21c. Evaporated peaches are reduced to per ₱ and are sold at 22@25c. Blackberries 12@13c. Huckleberries 15@20c. Raspberries 20@23c. Cherries, pitted, 25@26c; unpitted 8@9c per ₱.

EGGS—The supply is again liberal and the market is rather easier though not quotably declined, values still being quoted at 19@20c per dozen for strictly fresh, with the bulk of the business at the lower figure.

HOMINY—The supply is liberal with a fair demand. We quote at $2 90@3 00 ₱ barrel in a jobbing way; $5 75@3 80 in round lots.

HONEY—New domestic honey is easier at 20@25c ₱ lb. California is quoted at 45c ₱ lb.

MAPLE SYRUP—Receipts are moderate and the market is steady; quoted at $1 10@1 15 per gallon in jobbing lots; sugar is in active demand at 10@12c per pound.

ONIONS—There is a slow trade with a rather weak feeling. We quote at $1 50@1 75 ₱ barrel.

POULTRY—There is a steady market at unchanged quotations. We quote dressed chickens at 15@16c ₱ lb; turkeys 17@18c; geese nominally 8@10c; live chickens by the coop 70@80c per pair; on the wharf 75c per pair.

POTATOES—The receipts have been liberal for the season during the past week, aggregating 11,658 bushels. There was a moderate inquiry, with steady values and a fair amount of business done. We quote round lots at 33@35c for peachblows; 27@30c for Peerless. Sales were made from store at 40c ₱ bushel for prime peachblows; 35c for Peerless. Sweet potatoes were jobbing in a small way at $3 50 ₱ bushel.

SEEDS—Cloverseed was in scant supply to-day, and values were about 25c higher. We quote at $10 25@10 50 in a jobbing way, and $9 00@10 15 in round lots; timothy seed is easy at $2 60@2 70 ₱ bushel; flaxseed $1 45 in round lots; $1 50@1 60 in a small way; onion sets $3 00@3 50 ₱ bushel.

VINEGAR—There is an active demand. We quote cooperage stock 15@20c ₱ gallon; best city make, No. 2, at 18c ₱ gallon.

Provisions.

There was a steady jobbing trade under a moderate demand. The business done has decreased somewhat from the volume of a month ago, the consumption having been slightly checked by the advance in values. Prices are easy and may recede a little, but the general tone of the market does not warrant the belief that there will be any very general or decided reduction. Receipts are moderate, having been 14,146 pieces and 288 tierces for the week ending to-day.

BACON—There was an easy feeling, as follows: Shoulders 10½@10½c ₱ pound; short rib sides 13½@13¾c; clear side 14c.

CUT AND CURED MEATS—Hams were steady and in fair demand at 14@15c ₱ lb for sugar cured. Breakfast bacon rules steady and we quote sugar cured at 15c. Sugar cured shoulders were firm being quotable at 10¾@10¾c. Dried beef, sugar cured, rules at 13c. Beef tongues, by the dozen, are quoted at $7 00@7 50.

LARD—The market is easy at former quotations. We quote prime leaf lard in tierces at 11¾@ ₱ lb; in half-barrels 12c; in buckets 15¾c ₱ lb; refined lard in tierces 15c ₱ lb; in half-barrels 15¾c ₱ lb; in buckets 16c ₱ lb; in 5-lb cadies 17½c ₱ lb; in 3-lb cadies 17½c ₱ lb; in 5-lb pails 17½c ₱ lb; in 10-lb pails 17½c ₱ lb.

LARD OIL—There is a steady demand at firm prices. We quote extra winter strained at 90c ₱ gallon; No. 1 at 85c ₱ gallon; No. 2 at 75c; miners' oil, extra, 65@66c; No. 1 61@63c.

HAM SAUSAGE—Continues steady at 9½@10c ₱ lb.

MESS PORK—The market is easy, the following parties being quoted: Mess pork at $22 75@24 00 ₱ barrel for prime mess.

TALLOW—We quote chandlers, city rendered, 6½@7c ₱ lb; country do 5½@6c ₱ lb.

COUNTRY BACON—There is a moderate demand for country-cured meats at steady values. We quote hams at 11½@13c ₱ lb; shoulders 9@10c; sides 12@13c; lard 12@13c.

Groceries.

The tone of the market was quite active today and the general feeling was one of steadiness. Coffee was steady with a quiet tone reported from New York and a somewhat better statistical position for the buyer. Sugar continued firm on a basis of 9¾@10c for extra C, while New Orleans sugars though nearly out of market were strong and ¼c advanced through scarcity. Rice was easy and we reduce quotations about ¼c. Spices, soaps, etc., were steady and unchanged.

Green Coffees.	₱ lb.	*Sugars.*	₱ lb.
Fancy Rio.....	24	Standard A..10¼@10¾	c
Choice Rio.....	22	Standard B..10 @10⅝	c
Prime Rio.....	22	Do. extra C..9¾@10	c
Gold Rio.....	21	Extra C—yel.....	9¼c
Ordinary Rio.....	20	C—yellow.....	8¾c
Java.....	32	Franklin, B.....	9¾c
Roasted Coffees.		Cut Loaf.....	11¾c
Rio, in papers..	27½c	Crushed.....	11¾c
24 grades do, 25	@28c	Powdered.....	11¾c
Rio, in bulk 24	@27	Granulated.....	11¼c
Java, in papers..	33½c	Good fair N. O....	8¼c
Java, in bulk.....	33	Fully do.....	8¾c
Teas.		Prime do.....	9 c
Young Hyson.45c@1	00	Choice fair do.....	9¼c
Gunpowder...60c@1	00	White clarifiedsugs	10c
Imperial.....50c@	60	*Molasses.*	₱ gall.
Japan.....40c@	80	Str'y ch'e N. O...	60@65c
Oolong.....25c@	75	Prime do.....	70c
Fancy.....	1 00	Good.....	80c
Souchong.....35c@	75	*Spices.*	₱ lb
Starch.	₱ lb	Ex. white drips..	70c
Pearl.....	6@6½c	Sugar drips.....	60c
Silver gloss.....	8@8½c	Rabbit's best, 5 lbs	35@36c
Corn.....	10¼c	*Spices.*	
Rice.		Cloves.....	55 c
Choice Carlia..7¼@7¾	c	Allspice.....	17 c
Patna.....	7 @7¼c	Cassia.....	33@35 c
Rangoon.....	6½c	Nutmegs.....	80 c
Louisiana.....6¼@6¾	c	Pepper.....	19@20 c
Soda.		*Soaps.*	
Bi-carb, in kegs....	5 c	Irish soap, ₱ box..	$4 25
Bi-carb in ₱ pkgs	5½c	S. S. Star, ₱ box..	5 75
Bi-carb in ₱ papers.	6	Babbitt's best, 6 lbs	6 75
Candles.		Gold do.....	6 50
Star, full weight..	17 c	Do. N. Y. City, ₱ b	9½c
Stearine.....	15¾c	Germea Soap, cakes	5 c
Mould.....	11@12 c	California, ₱ box..	$4 25

CANNED GOODS—The trade is steady at the following current rates:

2 ₱ Bartlett pears..	$3 00	2 ₱ blackberries...	$2 50
3 ₱ common pears..	2 50	2 ₱ Damson cherries	2 00
2 ₱ pineapples.....	2 00	2 ₱ white cherries..	2 75
2 ₱ quinces.....	3 00	2 ₱ red cherries....	2 00
2 ₱ raspberries....	2 00	2 ₱ gooseberries....	1 60
2 ₱ strawberries....	2 00	2 ₱ green gages....	3 00
2 ₱ Lima beans.....	2 00	2 ₱ egg plums.....	2 00
2 ₱ string beans...	1 50	2 ₱ Large Georges	2 00
2 ₱ Winslow's corn	2 25	2 ₱ peaches.....	1 75
2 ₱ peas.....	2 25	2 ₱ pie peaches....	1 60
3 ₱ tomatoes.....	1 65	3 ₱ pie peaches....	1 60

FISH—A steady trade at unchanged prices is noted in fish, with a good demand. We present the following list of quotations:

	Per bbl.		Per bbl.
Extra No. 1 Mess mackerel.....	$24 00	Labrador herring, split.....	$ 8 00
No. 1 mess do.....	22 00	Round do.....	6 25
No. 2 shore do....	25 00	Lake do, in bbls..	3 75
No. 1 shore do....	25 00	Smok'd blost'r, bx	1 75
Ex. No. 1 bay do..	22 00	Finnan haddies....	10 c
No. 1 bay do.....	19 00	codfish, ₱ lb.....	6¼c
Ex. No. 2 do.....	17 00	Medium do.....	6 c
No. 2 do.....	16 00	Boneless do.....	5 c
Large No. 3 do....	12 50	Halibut do.....	12½c
Whitefish.....	5 75	No. 1 herring, in bbls	4 50
California salmon,	9 00	Scaled herring, do	6 00
½-bbls.....	5 00	Holland do ₱ keg	1 40

TOBACCO—The current rates are as follows:

Manufactured—		*Smoking—*	
Spun roll.....	60@65c	Smoking—Granulated.....	50@75c
Black Navy.....	50@55c	*Leaf Tobacco—*	
Black Twist.....	50@55c	Western leaf—	
Louisville Navy..	60@65c	Wrapper.....	15@20c
Louisville Cav...	65@70c	Seed leaf—fair to	
Virginia Navy....	55@60c	choice.....	9@12c
Virginia Twist...	55@60c	Ohio seed wrap'r	18@25c
Virginia Cav.....	55@60c	Ohio seed filler..	9@12c
Double Thick....	60@65c	Conn. (choice)	
Twist.....	60@75c	wrapper.....	40@70c
Bright pounds..	65@70c	Conn. filler.....	12@20c
Black Quarters..	35@55c	Havana wrap'r	1 25@1 75c
Rough & Ready	65@75c	Havana filler....	30@40c
Fine Cut plugs..	70@80c	*Cigars—*	
Fine Cut.....	50@60c	Penn'a. seed....	$15@20
Cut and Dry.....	50@60c	Connecticut seed	30@35
Scotch Snuff.....	35@75c	Seed & Havana..	20@ 25
Black Snuff.....	50@55c	Havana.....	60@$4
Fourses.....	75@85c	Imported.....	$4 50

Prices for Havana tobacco are nominal. We quote as follows: Raisins—Layers, new, ₱ box, $3 00; Loulon layers do $4 50; Valentias, new, 11¼@12c ₱ lb; Sultanas 18@20c ₱ lb.

Currants 8c. Citron 35c. Prunes 7c. Almonds—Languedoc 25c; do Ivica 22c. Walnuts—Naples 20c; Marbot 17c; Sicily filberts 12c. Smyrna figs 18@20c. Brazil nuts 12c. Macaroni 15@18c. Tapioca 10c. Lemons—Messina, ₱ box, $5 00. Oranges $5 00 ₱ box. Cocoanuts $6 50 ₱ hundred.

Dry Goods.

There was a lively jobbing business among the wholesale dry goods houses, and a very liberal distribution of spring goods was effected. Values are about as before quoted, with a further reduction being made on leading makes of prints and ticklings. In addition to the low prices quoted, some houses have stimulated trade by drives on particular lines of goods, and in one instance a large purchase to be secured to wide-awake cash buyers by visiting our leading wholesale dry goods houses on New York principles. The jobbing trade was only moderately active, and sales were not so large as might be expected from the large number of buyers in the market, and the remarkably low prices at which many descriptions of domestics, calicoes, &c., are selling. Still there was a fair business, and a more active movement in the early future is confidently anticipated by even the least sanguine. The cotton goods market is unchanged, with a general belief that it has been comparatively quiet apart from the most popular makes of fine and medium fine bleached shirtings (which are in light supply) and prominent makes of four yard brown sheetings. In Paisley, plaid and dyed goods have been in moderate request, but other descriptions of colored cottons have been moving slowly and prices are barely sustained. Woolens are without material change, and jobbing rates continue low and irregular." We quote as follows:

BROWN SHEETINGS.

	Width.	P'ce		Width.	P'ce
Anchor A No. 1..	36	8½	Newburg.....	36	8
Penn Mill do...	4-4	8¼	Laconia E.....	36	8
Eagle No 1.....	36	8¼	Laconia C.....	36	8¼
Western trade..	36	7¼	Laconia O.....	40	8¾
Magnolia.....	36	7	Laconia.....	9-4	25
Wyoming.....	36	6	Laconia.....	10-4	27½
Conestoga A....	39	6	Conestoga.....	10-4	30
Chippewa C....	28	5¾	Waltham A....	36	12½
Nonatook.....	36	7	Jumbo B, fine..	8-4	18

BLEACHED SHEETINGS.

Commowth O. 27	5	Lonsdale.....	36	10½
Suffolk L.....	36	7¼	Lonsdale.....	40	12½
Sharon.....	36	7¼	Fruit of Loom..	36	10½
Red Bank.....	36	7	Bay Mill.....	36	12½
Orchard.....	36	7½	Davol.....	36	9½
Blackstone.....	36	9	Wamsutta.....	36	12½
White Rock.....	36	8½	Pepperell.....	9-4	27½
Pocahontas.....	36	9½	Pepperell.....	9-4	25
Hill.....	36	9½	Pepperell.....	10-4	32½

PRINTS.

Conestoga fa'cy.	7	Southbridge.....	6¼
Hamilton fa'cy..	6¾	Oriental fancy..	6¾
Garner fa'cy....	6¼	Merrimac fancy..	6
Amoskeag fa'cy	5½	Hartel.....	7
Richmond.....	6¼	Garner.....	6¼
Merrimac.....	6¾	Simpson black..	7
Sprague fancy..	5½@6½	fast black	7
American fancy	7	mourning	6¼

SHIRTING PRINTS.

Haircloth cheviots.	7	Oriental.....	6
Cocheco.....	6¼	Spragues.....	6
Merrimac.....	6¼	American.....	6
Anchor.....	6½	Allen.....	6

TICKING.

Conestoga X...	7 8	Thorndike.....	7 8
Conestoga A A.	7 8	Portsmouth.....	7 8
Conestoga C T.	4-4	Portsmouth.....	4-4
" gold m'l	4-4	Whittaker.....	4-4
" prem. A..	4-4	Whittaker.....	4-4

GINGHAMS.

Lancaster.....	10½	White.....	11
Glasgow.....	10½	American.....	8

MISCELLANEOUS.

White carpet chain,		Colored carp't ch'n,	
fine.....	24	fine.....	24
Cotton bat 10@14	16@18	Cotton twine.....	24

[By Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, April 12.—The jobbing trade was generally quiet, but business was fairly active with jobbers. Cotton goods unchanged. Job lots of prints were sold freely. Harriet's fancy prints are reduced to 6¼c. Woolens dull.

Petroleum.

April 12.—The market was one of rap

CITY MATTERS.

FOR eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

To Our Subscribers.

Subscribers to the COMMERCIAL who have changed their residence will please notify the carriers of such change, or leave proper notice at the counting room, No. 70 Fifth avenue, in order that they may receive their papers regularly.

Our Removal.

Patrons and friends of the COMMERCIAL will please remember that we have removed to No. 70 Fifth avenue, Carr's Iron Block, where all will be welcomed.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 25, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., April 12, 1876.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	Dir.	WIND. Force.	Weath.
7 A. M..	29.94	57	81	S. W.	Gentle	Cloudy
2 P. M..	29.78	79	43	S. W.	Brisk.	Fair.
9 P. M..	29.81	68	64	W.	Light.	Clear.

Mean barometer...29.85 Highest thermom....80
Mean thermom.... 68 Lowest thermom.....54
Rainfall..... .03

Sargent Ahead on Time Locks.
See advertisement in another column.

Pittsburgh Female College.
Spring term commences April 17th. Send for catalogue to Rev. I. C. Pershing, D. D., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Publick Singing.
Six men folks of ye Brown family will give a publick singinge not without the help of string and winde instruments this evening in Hellefield public school house, and to-morrow evening in Central Presbyterian church, Allegheny. A rich entertainment may be expected. Admission 50c; children 25c. Tickets at the door.

Reduction of Telegraph Rates.
Following closely on the previous reduction of rates, the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company to-day announces the following important reductions: Pittsburgh to New York and Jersey City, forty cents; Philadelphia, thirty-five cents. Also an increase in the number of words forming the basis of rate for night messages from ten to twenty, for half the rate charged for day messages.

The company now have offices in the city at the following places: 118 Wood street; 307 Liberty street; corner Duquesne way and Seventh street; Gilmore's boat store, Water street; West Penn Depot, Allegheny City; and East Liberty Depot.

The Marriage in a Railway Train.
Notice has already been made of a marriage in a train on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway at Enon Valley, on Monday last. The parties to the contract were Mr. Albert McCready and Miss Mattie Walker, of New Galilee, Ohio, and the officiating clergyman Rev. S. Collins, of this city. The parties were residents of New Galilee, and meeting Rev. Collins at a friend's house there decided then to unite them. It was found that a license was necessary in Ohio, and to obviate the difficulty and accommodate the pair, was prop sed to take the train with Rev. Collins, who with his wife was to return home, and when within the limits of Pennsylvania have the ceremony performed. Accordingly the parties and their friends got aboard the train and by an arrangement with the conductor the train was delayed five minutes at Enon Valley. The ceremony was duly performed in the presence of the passengers in the cars and the happy couple then left to return home on the next train west.

The Humane Society.
A regular monthly meeting of the Humane Society was held yesterday afternoon at the office, No. 298 Penn avenue, Mr. Colton in the chair.

The report of Superintendent Street showed numerous complaints as to discarded old horses being allowed to starve. Ten of such animals were shot by Agent Dean during the past month. On Tuesday last, before Alderman McKenna, two young men plead guilty to attending a cock fight, and paid fines of ten dollars each with costs. Other similar cases are to be heard on Monday next. Yesterday when visiting the horse market, the Superintendent found several boys with spurs upon their heels, which they very quickly put away on his appearance.

Several letters from Washington, reporting progress on the bill now before Congress, were read. On motion of Mrs. Collins, Mr. Colton, Dr. Walters and Superintendent Street were appointed a committee to visit Washington and urge the passage of the bill pending.

Adjourned.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

John D. M. Caleb, of Westmoreland county, filed a petition for the adjudication in bankruptcy of himself. Referred to Register Marchand.

T. J. Cleminger, bankrupt, Butler county. Appointment of L. G. Linn, of Butler, as assignee. Approved.

George Noble, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. United States Marshal ordered to re-deliver goods to bankrupt.

Chalkley B. Warrington, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. Petition for discharge presented, and final examination ordered before Register Harper.

Joseph Craig, bankrupt, Allegheny. David Gilmore having been chosen assignee, the same is approved.

Robert Porter, bankrupt, Allegheny. Hearing on application for injunction continued to the 27th inst.

Solomon McGuire vs. steamer Emma Graham, in admiralty. Commissioner's report recommending the payment to libellant of fifty dollars confirmed, and judgment ordered to be entered against the defendant for the amount of stipulations.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Sterrett and Stowe.

The case of John H. Bailey, Receiver of the Nation Trust Company, vs. Samuel McMasters, reported yesterday, was concluded, the jury finding for the plaintiffs $353 75, the amount claimed. This, we believe, is the first case won by the Nation Trust Company, in a number of suits brought by them. McMasters claimed that the bank owed him about $1,600, but the finding of the jury went to establish the allegation that, in two instances, where deposits were made, the sums had subsequently been attered on the pass book, so as to make a difference of $3,000 in favor of McMasters, by adding the figure one in the "thousand column." John H. Hampton, Esq., appeared for the bank.

In the case of Caspar C. Heckel vs. Bridget Mellor *et al.*, previously reported, a verdict was rendered for defendants.

Lang *et al.* vs. Beeson, reported yesterday. Still on trial.

Murray, Kelley & Co., vs. Andrew Cunningham; action to recover for work and labor done. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Odd Fellows Bank vs. Porter; Wilson vs. Reineman; Lappan vs. Beeson; Dunn vs. Neal; White vs. Neal; Galaher vs. P. C. & St. L. R. R.; White vs. Smith; Gosweyler vs. Roth; Hunter vs. Wray; Stuley vs. Casey; Greenawald vs. Sanderson; Allen vs. Miller; Hazelwood vs. Wolff, Greeley vs. Gray; Fetterman vs. O'Hara; A. V. R. R. vs. Dunkel; Lauderbaugh vs. Turner.

Common Pleas No 2—Judges Ewing and White.

Francis D. Turner vs. Schimmelhorn & Vaugier, a feigned issue to determine the ownership of certain property. On trial.

M. McCullough, Jr. & Co. vs. Ann Simpson, late Ann Shaw, wife of John Simpson. Judgment rendered against garnishee for amount admitted in the answer.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Trossant vs. Gangwisch; Michael vs. McElroy; McMichael vs. Hawkins; Sampson vs. Negley; Brooks vs. Johnson's Keeping vs. Rafferty; Hinghoes vs. Reynolds; Jac vs. Einstein & Co.; Baer vs. Schlesser; Brush vs. Miller; Herholzer, in trust, vs. Hanna.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Kirkpatrick.

Casper Graff pleaded not guilty to a charge of larceny of a cloak, preferred by L. Porter, and was sentenced three years to the Penitentiary.

Patrick Patton, convicted of fornix, etc., charged by Ann Mulcaughey, and received the customary sentence.

A *nolle pros.* was allowed in the case of Wm. Knorr, indicted for assault and battery, on oath of Margaret Keeh.

Joseph Ackerman pleaded guilty to a charge of larceny, preferred by D. S. McKnight, and was sentenced two years to the Penitentiary.

James Fletcher was acquitted of a charge of larceny, preferred by A. Harley, Jr.

The jury is out in the case of James Fletcher, indicted for resisting an officer, on oath of A. J. Cochran.

Charles Lynch is on trial on a charge of rape preferred by a colored woman named Phoebe Black.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Commonwealth vs. Griffen; P. J. Sweinard; James M. Cord *et al.*; Ferdinand Beninge; Louis Green; Michael Mead; Robert McManus; William De Lacy; E. J. Lee; William Tell; James Hanlon, William E. Lee *et al.*; John S. Bell; Charles Mc-Grogan, *et al.*; Louis Riegard; John Schaber; John Mink; John R. Black; John Parker; John Myer; Matthew Cassiday; Alexander Carnahan; Joseph Carr; Frank Shay; F. Riddle M. Tumey; Henry Schafter; Thomas Johnston.

JAMES DAVIS, an old man, while getting on a street car on Federal street, Allegheny, yesterday morning, was thrown upon the street, when a borouche was driven over him, injuring him severely on the head and leg. He was removed to the Mayor's office and properly cared for. A paper was found in the man's pocket, signed by J. G. Jenkins, a Justice of the Peace in Canada, setting forth that Davis came from Cardingshire, Wales, and on his way to this country in search of two children in Canada he was robbed of $100, and had to depend on the charity of strangers.

THE INVESTIGATION.

Testimony of Thomas MacConnell, Jr., Henry M. Long and Mechanical Engineer Lowry.

The House Committee resumed its sessions yesterday at the usual hour, present Messrs. Carson, Swan, Shidle, Richardson and Miner.

The following testimony was elicited:

THE BOND MONEY IN THE TELEGRAPH.

Thomas MacConnell, Jr., sworn—Am manager of the *Evening Telegraph*; do not know of the misappropriation of any of the water bonds; do not know of the use of water bonds in any private enterprise; the statements in the papers about the proceeds of bonds having gone into the *Telegraph* probably arose from transactions between Messrs Ross and Swoope, in their lifetime; I did not know of the transactions of Mr. Swoope until after his death, and shortly prior to the death of John Ross; assumed the obligation and gave my notes for it; sold the stock afterward; have no knowledge of the $12,000 of water bond money alleged to have been used in the *Telegraph*; do not know where the money came from, or where Mr. Ross got it; was not familiar with his affairs.

HON. HENRY M. LONG'S TESTIMONY.

Hon. Henry M. Long was next sworn and testified as follows: Never had any personal connection with the Nation Trust Company; saw Mr. Grier's testimony yesterday; it was published two years ago; I was financial agent of William Smith & Sons, at the time, handling nearly $2,000,000; the bulk of our transactions were in the Nation Trust Company; Grier frequently complained of being hard up; he gave me his checks; sometimes they were deposited to my account; they were always, however, to Mr. Smith's credit in the bank; I never kept an individual account in the bank; never had an individual account with the cashier or with the bank, and never got a dollar from the bank or from Grier; never received a statement orally or written from Grier since his departure; I would just s ate here that I will give $100 to get Grier back.

Never saw a completed water bond in my life; never handled one in any way, neither openly, done up in a package or any way; never knew of water bonds being loaned or used as collateral, or carried, or in any other way, in connection with the Nation Trust Company; know of no person charging such a thing of his own knowledge; I testified two years ago, that on different occasions Ross had asked me as a personal accommodation to him—being troubled with fistula—to carry papers and deposit books to the bank; my business carried me past the bank, and I complied with the request without any more knowledge than a child would have of the transactions; it was just such an act that any one would have done for a friend; this testimony was for the purpose of corroborating John Ross' statement that he had deposited money with the Nation Bank; out of this possibly has grown all this scandal about my knowledge of water bonds; Grier states that he once lent me a large amount of notes, among which was a note for $10,000; I simply state that the allegation is devoid of truth and made through a mistake; when he was short of cash he frequently gave me notes; the batch of notes he speaks of was probably those given to R. H. Smith; there is no secret about this matter; Mr. R. H. Smith has twice testified in regard to the matter—we had deposited $50,000 in cash in the bank, and instead of giving us the cash back he gave Mr. Smith the notes to have discounted; in the meantime there deposited, and proper; the bank was short at the time, like all the other banks; Grier says he frequently exchanged checks with me; he evidently means Smith & Sons; Bob was always hard up; he frequently got checks from us to tide over for a few days; these were deposited in the bank through which Grier cleared; we never got a check for our own benefit; we were always being importuned for money; we thought the bank safe and had no hesitation in giving our check; Mr. James Grier testifies that his brother wrote that if Henry M. Long and William Smith denied the statement published they would swear to what they know to be untrue; I have already shown that he was mistaken in two instances; one in regard to the batch of notes which he gave to Mr. Roly Smith and the other in regard to the statement that Messrs. Smith & Son's account had been overdrawn to the amount of $130,000, Grier having told me just the time the bank closed that the Smith account was square at last.

As to the animus of James Grier I would state that he has frequently made threats during the past two years that he would get even with me for contradicting or going back on Bob Grier; I wish to reiterate, in language as strong as I can command, that I have no knowledge where one dollar of the Nation Trust Company went except such as went legitimately to William Smith & Sons; never had a personal transaction to the amount of one dollar with the bank; don't believe Grier got any of the money squandered; I was at this time the financial agent of William Smith, contractor for the new water-works' pipe; had a salary of $5,000 per year; my business required me to be in the offices of Mr. Kennedy, C. E. Engineer, and of Mr. Ross, Secretary of the Water Commission; my last duty each day was to call at Mr. Kennedy's office to receive orders from him in regard to the work for the next, where pipes were to be delivered; these visits probably induced Mr. Ross to ask me to carry his bank book to the Nation Bank; don't think I did anything more than one friend would do for another; I never knew anything about the water bonds; did hear at one time that the Nation Bank was one of the institutions authorized to negotiate the sale of $100,000 of water bonds; I have no reason to think that my connection with the Nation Trust Bank was pretty thoroughly investigated by Mr. McKelvy and Mr. Pitcairn; they have never called upon me for an explanation; they know I am responsible, and if they were satisfied that I was indebted to the bank they would have instituted proceedings.

To Mr. Robb—Was executor of the late John Ross; it came to my knowledge that Ross had furnished Mr. Swoope with money from time to time that was put in the *Telegraph*; can't say whether the money was from the sale of water bonds or not; fact of the money going to the *Telegraph* came to me as executor by finding papers among those belodging to Mr. Ross; the amount was between *ten* and *twelve thousand dollars*; I have filed my final account of the estate.

In concluding, Mr. Long said he hoped that if any citizen present had any question that he would be asked. He did not wish it to be said after he left the stand that this or that question was suppressed. He had nothing to conceal, and had been anxious to appear before the committee for the past two weeks.

[Messrs. S. Low and W. H. Kennedy were then examined in regard to alleged street irregularities, but nothing material was elicited.]

MR. LONG CROSS-EXAMINED.

At this point Mr. Long was recalled, Mr. James Grier, accompanied by John Barton, Esq., as his attorney, having come in the meantime, and requested permission to cross-examine the gentleman.

Mr. Barton—In the summer of 1873 did you not receive from Mr. Grier the sum of $6,000 to pay or apply to an account for the use of Smith or Smith & Son, on a water transaction?

Mr. Long—Sir; as I stated, Mr. Grier frequently gave me his check as cashier instead of cash.

Mr. Barton—Did you, at any time, pay to John Ross $6,000 which you obtained from Grier?

Mr. Long—No, sir.

Mr. Barton—Do you know of Smith, or Smith & Son, giving certain promissory notes to the amount of $5,000 to make up $11,000 to pay John Ross, or any other person for the use or account of the Nation Trust Company?

Mr. Long—I have no such knowledge; I stated all I knew during my examination in chief.

Mr. Barton—Did you, at any time, give a check for $5,000 to lift notes referred to when they fell due?

Mr. Long—I have no knowledge of any such transaction; the $6,000 alleged to have been paid to me by Grier was not the proceeds of a water bond transaction between Sn ith and Grier.

Mr. James Grier was then cross-examined by Mr. Long, but nothing material was elicited.

The followed testimony of W. J. Friday, giving the reasons why he made an information charging Grier with forgery. That action was taken under a resolution of the Board of Directors, after the $214,000 of notes claimed to be bills receivable by Grier, had been pronounced forgeries by the makers of the paper. A recess was then taken.

Afternoon Session.

Rev. J. Vannote was called, and stated that he had no personal knowledge of the disposition of any of the water bonds, but he could entertain the committee for hours detailing rumors.

MR. LOWRY'S ENGINE CONTRACT.

Mechanical Engineer Lowry was recalled and interrogated as to the use of $50,000 to influence the selection of a second pair of engines, as testified to by Captain Ault. The Captain stated Mr. Lowry told him $50,000 had been used to get the contract and he could prove it.

The witness was sworn, and the committee asked him generally if he knew of any corrupt measures being used to influence the award of contracts for the engines. He replied that he had been told by Ross that he had demanded fifteen per cent. on the contracts for the engines as royalty from Mr. Thomas Miller and from Mr Hartupee; subsequently Hartupee said he had told Miller he was to pay fifteen per cent., and was surprised to learn that witness knew nothing of the arrangement.

Witness continued—This was a few weeks prior to the estimate of $50,000 being given to Mr. Hartupee; I never gave it, but it was paid to him; the matter was afterwards investigated, and the money was retained from the engine; that is all I know about the first pair of engines; for the second pair of engines four bids were received; all the bids were thrown out; Ross importuned me to get the contract for Mr. Hemphill; Hemphill was not on very amiable terms with me, but I was anxious to have all the competition possible; Ross pressed me after the bids had been postponed if I knew why the matter had been delayed; replied in the negative; he then remarked that I had made no money on the last pair of engines, but should do so on the next; he said that I was poor and that he was, too; if I would sign a paper giving Mr. Hemphill the exclusive right of making my engines he would get $50,000; I refused, and Ross said if I didn't sign the paper they would throw my engine out; told him to do so if he wanted; Hemphill came to see me two days ago, but I refused to have any private conversation with him.

The committee adjourned at an early hour, to meet again this morning.

HON. WM. G. HAWKINS, SR.

Meeting of the Bar—Tributes to the Memory of Deceased—Remarks of Judge Sterrett and Others—Resolutions, &c., &c.

The members of the Allegheny County Bar held a meeting yesterday afternoon in Room No. 1 of the Court of Common Pleas. On motion of Major A. M. Brown, Hon. James P. Sterrett was called to preside. Upon taking the chair Judge Sterrett announced that the meeting was called to take action upon the death of W. G. Hawkins, Sr., and addressed the meeting as follows:

REMARKS OF JUDGE STERRETT.

We are called together this afternoon for the purpose of paying an appropriate tribute to the memory of the Hon. William G. Hawkins, Sr., who died at an early hour yesterday morning at his home, near Hawkins Station, at the advanced age of seventy-seven years.

At the time of his decease Mr. Hawkins was the oldest member on our roll of attorneys. He was a native of Greene county, Pennsylvania, where he was admitted to the bar and entered upon the active practice of his profession, and came to this county about 1832 with an established reputation as a lawyer and a public man.

In 1835, when quite young, he was elected to the Senate of Pennsylvania, where he served with distinguished ability until the spring of 1832. From 1839 until the end of his term he was Speaker of that body. Shortly after he came to this county he purchased and removed to the farm at Hawkins Station, where he has resided ever since, honored and respected by the entire community.

Although he long since retired from its active pursuits, he has always maintained a lively interest in everything that concerned the honor and welfare of the profession.

So far as my memory serves, the last public office held by him was that of a member of the Board of Licenses, appointed by the District Court of this county under the act of 1856. This Board, composed of Colonel Hawkins as President, James Park, Jr., and George Aitbree, Esqs., soon reduced the business entrusted to them to a system, which, if they had been permitted to carry it out, would have proved highly beneficial to the community. But those who favored a more general and indiscriminate granting of licenses succeeded, two years afterward, in having the duties of this Board transferred to the County Auditors, with a result that was anything but satisfactory.

In view of the long, useful and honorable life and distinguished public and social character of the deceased, it is eminently proper that we, as a bar, should pay a just tribute to his memory.

Hons. E. H. Stowe, J. W. F. White, Thomas Ewing, J. M. Kirkpatrick and H. H. Miller were chosen as Vice Presidents; J. Cohen and J. G. MacConnell, Esqs., were chosen as Secretaries.

On motion of S. A. Marshall a committee of five were appointed to prepare resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting in respect to the death of Mr. Hawkins. The Chair appointed as such committee Messrs. Marshall, Carnahan, Purviance, (W. S.), Geyer and Moore.

The committee through its Chairman, Mr. Marshall, presented the following minute:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

In the death of Wm. G. Hawkins the bar of the county has lost its oldest member —one long known, cherished and honored as being of the best and strongest men who have given character to the bar. Although for many years he had retired from the active duties and strifes of professional life, he had not lost his interest in the profession to which he had devoted the enthusiasm of his youthful vigor and the maturity of his mental powers. In the repose, quiet and comfort of his home he never lost sight of the long-loved pursuits that were in terest in the current of public business, and especially of the practice of the law and the administration of public justice.

Mr. Hawkins was not what is termed a brilliant man, he had nothing of glare, show or pretension in his nature. He was a higher, stronger and better man. He was a man of genuine substance, being all and more than he seemed to outward observers; a keen, a sagacious observer of men, of clear, bold and well-trained minds, founding his judgment upon the highest reason.

He never changed with, or followed the variations and giddiness of popular clamor.

His life was a thoughtful, earnest and persistent assertion of his own highest judgment of the true purpose of life.

He was a man who had no false pretenses of character, and will have no excuse or toleration for shams or pretensions.

His life was self poised—consistent and well balanced. He has lived to witness on earth the fruits of a well spent and honorable career, to witness the public and generous appreciation of the culture and direction which has given to the community trained members of society worthy of the example and teachings of their ancestry.

Before becoming a citizen of our county, or a member of this bar, Mr. Hawkins had received and enjoyed eminent marks of public confidence and respect from the people. For years a Senator of the State and Speaker of the Senate—often considered a suitable person for the highest honors in the State—he never sought place, but enjoyed the respect, esteem and confidence of the people to an eminent degree.

Our deceased friend had passed the ordinary limit of life—more than three score years and ten of human existence—and no record exists which his friends would or could desire folded from sight or observation.

We, his brethren, whilst mourning our loss in his departure to the larger and better land, desire to bear our testimony to his high integrity, his great worth and unchallenged honor as a source for example and honorable emulation to the profession and the world.

The report was adopted, after which Messrs. Marshall, Moore, Brown and Carnahan addressed the meeting, each speaker paying an eloquent and fitting tribute to the memory of the deceased.

The proceedings were ordered to be entered at large upon the minutes of the several courts of this county, and a copy signed by the officers of the meeting sent to the family of deceased.

Adjourned.

TO THE RESCUE.

Pittsburgh and Allegheny Home for the Friendless.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

A claim of over thirteen hundred dollars has been brought by the city against the "Home for the Friendless," for the paving of the street in front of their property.

The donation kindly made us by the Troubadours, enabled us to pay more than one-half of the debt. The managers of the Home now appeal to the benevolence of the public for means to liquidate the balance. We have a family of over eighty to provide food and clothing for, and now in addition to that, this debt comes very hard upon us. The past year has been a very trying one, many of those who most generously contributed to the support of the Home since it was first established, this year, have been under the necessity of withdrawing their subscription entirely or reducing it one-half—saying to us, "We have the heart to give, but not the purse."

Returning to our homes weary and disappointed after a day of unsuccessful effort to collect, we have sometimes felt disheartened. But we look back over the way the Lord hath led us and we take courage, feeling assured that He who fed five thousand with a few loaves will not desert us. "The silver and the gold are the Lord's." He has placed it in the hands of many stewards, of whom He will require an account of their stewardship. His *command* to such is that "they do good; that they be rich in good works, ready to distribute." How many of you, my readers, that read, you have not made quite as many thousands this year as you have in years gone by, yet have added to your possessions, and your loved ones have been denied no indulgence that money could procure. To whom are you indebted for this? "Thou shalt remember the Lord thy God for it is He that giveth the power to get wealth." Have you no thank offering to give? He says: "Freely ye have received, freely give, if thou hast much, give plenteously, and for this thing the Lord thy God shall bless thee in all thou puttest thy hand unto." What better security can thou ask? What investment so safe?

We hope this our appeal will be answered, and that we shall be enabled not only to pay this debt, but, our ability continued, to provide for the many little ones who would otherwise be friendless and homeless.

J. N. D.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Regular Meeting of the Board of Commissioners.

The Board of Fire Commissioners held a regular monthly meeting last evening, President Wilson in the chair.

The Secretary presented his report for March as follows:

Expenditures for March	$11,773 19
Previously expended in 1876	11,728 98
Total since January 1	$23,501 87
Balance on hand March 31	126,760 63

Chief Engineer Bashford reported 59,000 fires and alarms during the month, involving a loss of $40,900 as far as heard from. The principal fires were:

March 2nd, box 61; C. P. Kastelfeld's drug store, Fulton street; loss $1,000.

March 26th, box 32; the large fire on Penn avenue, between Tenth and Eleventh streets; loss $36,500.

March 30th, box 87; John Gamble's tavern, on Fifth avenue, opposite Oakland car stables; loss $2,000.

Several recommendations are made, and notice is also given of the resignation of several members.

The reports were received and filed.

The Chief Engineer was instructed to place a hose carriage and complement at the Oakland car stables for the protection of that district. This action was taken in response to a petition of citizens from the district who agreed to become responsible for safe keeping and proper usage.

A resolution was adopted instructing the Chief to discharge any member of the department whose wages may be attached after this date for board.

Adjourned.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

THE chicken house of Widow Porter, on Thirty-ninth street, was visited by thieves Tuesday night, who stole eight fat pullets.

THE inmates of a disorderly house on Penn avenue were arrested early yesterday morning and after a hearing were fined from ten to five dollars each.

THE pupils of the Second ward public schools, of which Prof. W. R. Ford is principal, have on exhibition a beautiful assortment of drawings for the Centennial.

THE license case was to have come up in the Quarter Sessions Court to-day, but as Mr. Swartzwelder could not appear, owing to other engagements, it was postponed until Friday.

THE funeral of Charles Glover, whose death by an accident was noticed yesterday, took place yesterday afternoon from the late residence of deceased, in the Twenty-second ward.

A MAN named Tiger is heldfor a hearing before Deputy Mayor Schaffer on a charge of the larceny of various articles from the house of William Shooks, of the Thirty-first ward, where he formerly lived.

A BOY named Schetzel, residing in the Thirty-sixth ward, fell into a twenty feet well, on his father's premises, Tuesday night. The father promptly descended into the well and rescued his son, but as the lad was an invalid, it is feared his cold bath will prove fatal.

MALINDA STEWART, colored, appeared before Alderman Edgar, of Allegheny, and charged Eliza Roberts with bigamy. It is alleged that the defendant was married to Edward Roberts, and later, being in the same time the legal wife of one Peter Slater. The accused was held for a hearing.

JOHN OLIVER and Samuel Simmons had a row with Martin Conner, bar tender at Callahan's saloon, on Lacock street, Allegheny, Tuesday evening, in which Oliver bit Connor's thumb severely. The parties were arrested, and yesterday morning Mayor Phillips sent Oliver and Simmons to the Workhouse, the first named for ninety and the latter for thirty days.

MARKET CONSTABLE WRIGLEY yesterday arrested a Greene county man named W. H. Morris, on a charge of passing counterfeit fifty cent scrip on some juvenile lead pencil peddlers. On his person was found one ten cent scrip, genuine, and five fifty cent bogus currency notes, the possession of which he was unable to explain. A hearing was waived and bail entered in $1,000 for trial.

A MAN named Bierhardt was run over near Wightman's, on the Evergreen Railroad, a short distance above Allegheny, the car wheels mangling his legs so badly that it is feared he will die. Mr. B., who is a contractor, was on his way home, and fell over an embankmentnt into a cut in the road, where he remained, it is supposed, in an insensible condition until the tram came along and rescued him, as stated.

THE quarterly meeting of the Pittsburgh Baptist Sabbath School Convention will open this morning at 9½ o'clock, in the Sandusky Street Baptist Church, Allegheny City, Rev. R. F. Woodburn pastor. The morning and afternoon sessions will be occupied with the discussion of important topics. In the evening, at seven o'clock, a children's meeting will be held, when a very interesting and impressive object lesson will be given—the "Cross and Crown"—in which the children will take a prominent part. All are cordially invited.

Call and Buy
the Domestic Cabinet Range, manufactured by JOHN B. HARROP & CO., 29 Liberty street.

THE FIFTH AVENUE SHOW.

Hearing on a Charge of Exhibiting Without a License.

At five o'clock last evening a large crowd attended the Mayor's office to hear the proceedings in the case of Chief Hartzell against the proprietors and those who participated in the "Matt. Morgan Art Exhibition," now holding forth at the Fifth Avenue Comedy Theater. There are two informations against a number of the defendants, one for giving an exhibition without having procured the required license, and the other for giving an indecent exhibition. The first mentioned information, being against Edward E. Kernan, R. S. Hodges, J. P. Susa and Edwin Clotworthy, was called and after some delay all but Mr. Susa responded. Marshal Swartzwelder, Esq., appeared for the defense.

Chief Hartzell testified that he had attended, on purchased tickets, the exhibitions of Monday and Tuesday evenings; there was no license issued for them; had no acquaintance with defendants, and had obtained information as to names from the programme. [Programme produced.]

On cross-examination the Chief stated that for the past three years the place had been licensed from month to month; was not present to-day when money was tendered for the license; it was usual to send officer with receipt and collect for the license; a receipt was here shown witness for Opera House license to April 13, upon which witness identified the Mayor's signature and the handwriting of Clerk Metzgar in the body of it; it was to Elsler & Gotthold; when witness was Clerk generally had license money by middle of month; tried in vain to obtain it in advance, as the law requires; the Comedy Theater is under same roof that covers entrance to the Opera House.

Lieutenant Tyre, who made information on the third exhibition, yesterday's entrance, testified to having attended all three; paid for entrance on Tuesday and yesterday.

Mr. I. N. Gotthold testified to knowing the defendants and that he was one of the proprietors of the Opera House and one of the lessees of the Comedy Theater; generally a detective presented the license and was paid on demand; under Mayor Blackmore the demand was generally at the end of the month; but under Mayor McCarthy it was sometimes asked before it was due.

Mayor McCarthy here read the ordinance under which he held the licenses of a place of amusement could not sub-let under their license.

Mr. Gotthold further testified that he had proffered the license money during the morning for both places, but only that for the Opera House was accepted; no objection to this has been made before; both places were under the control of this firm, and from the Comedy Theater they received compensation, sometimes by rental and sometimes by a share of receipts; the Academy of Music and Library Hall were frequently licensed the same way.

Major Hartzell was recalled and testified that the Mayor had once before refused a license; Mr. Gotthold was mistaken when he said that demand for license money was asked before due.

Clerk Metzgar testified that there was no license for exhibition at the Comedy Theater for the 10th, 11th and 12th of April.

After an argument from Mr. Swartzwelder the Mayor announced a fine of $50 on each defendant for each exhibition, and bail was given for an appeal to court.

PITTSBURGH FEMALE COLLEGE.

Essay Contest for the President's Prize

To-morrow (Friday) evening, at the Pittsburgh Female College, will occur the annual essay contest, by the members of the session class of that institution, for the President's prize. It is scarcely necessary to speak about the interest and attractiveness of the occasion, as these things are already known to the thousands of intelligent and appreciative people who have witnessed the contests in past years. It is sufficient to say at this time that the contest of to-morrow evening will be an unusually brilliant one, and that those who desire to obtain seats must go early.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

A full house, made up of representatives of the wealthy, intelligent and cultured classes of the city, again greeted the "Two Orphans" last evening. That they enjoyed the efforts of the Furbish Fifth Avenue combination to please them, none who heard the ringing applause could for a moment doubt. It is questionable whether a play has ever been more smoothly and satisfactorily performed on our stage than is the "Two Orphans." The company are completely drill d in all the details, and an artistic *ensemble* is the result.

The "Orphans" again this evening.

Fifth Avenue Comedy Theater.

The Matt. Morgan art exhibition had two crowded houses yesterday, matinee and evening. The gentler sex, however, was not represented in either audience. Better order was observed, and aside from a few hoots from the gallery, there was nothing to complain of. The legal proceedings against the company have served to advertise the performance, and they are now assured of full houses every time the Caleaux are exhibited. The fifth exhibition will be given to-night.

Academy of Music.

The preparations for the production of "Pique" at this theater, by the Daly Fifth Avenue Theater company, are progressing satisfactorily, and it is now assured that all the accessories, in the shape of scenery and mechanism, necessary to the proper presentation of the play, will be ready by next Monday evening. The drama is one of the marked successes of the season in New York city, having already had a run of nearly two hundred nights. The company is a talented one, as every one who saw the "Big Bonanza" can testify. The sale of seats commences this morning at Hale's music store, 103 Smithfield street.

The Centennials.

There are yet some desirable seats to be had for the performance of the Centennials, at Library Hall, next Monday evening. Those who invest their money will have no reason for regret, as, in addition to hearing a most enjoyable entertainment, they will have the satisfaction of having aided a noble charity—the Society for the Improvement of the Poor. The seats are on sale at Hale's, 103 Smithfield street.

The Wallace Testimonial.

The testimonial benefit to George M. Wallace, at Library Hall next Tuesday evening, promises to be a grand success. The volunteers are numerous, amongthem being Miss Teresa Henne, Mrs. Dr. Sadler, Bartley Campbell, the Troubadours, Prof. Carl Retter, Jack Irwin, H. Mayernoefer, the Philomathic Circle, and others. The sale of seats begins to-morrow morning, at Hale's, 103 Smithfield street.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

THE chicken house of Widow Porter, on Thirty-ninth street, was visited by thieves Tuesday night, who stole eight fat pullets.

THE inmates of a disorderly house on Penn avenue were arrested early yesterday morning and after a hearing were fined from ten to five dollars each.

THE pupils of the Second ward public schools, of which Prof. W. R. Ford is principal, have on exhibition a beautiful assortment of drawings for the Centennial.

THE license case was to have come up in the Quarter Sessions Court to-day, but as Mr. Swartzwelder could not appear, owing to other engagements, it was postponed until Friday.

THE funeral of Charles Glover, whose death by an accident was noticed yesterday, took place yesterday afternoon from the late residence of deceased, in the Twenty-second ward.

A MAN named Tiger is heldfor a hearing before Deputy Mayor Schaffer on a charge of the larceny of various articles from the house of William Shooks, of the Thirty-first ward, where he formerly lived.

A BOY named Schetzel, residing in the Thirty-sixth ward, fell into a twenty feet well, on his father's premises, Tuesday night. The father promptly descended into the well and rescued his son, but as the lad was an invalid, it is feared his cold bath will prove fatal.

MALINDA STEWART, colored, appeared before Alderman Edgar, of Allegheny, and charged Eliza Roberts with bigamy. It is alleged that the defendant was married to Edward Roberts, and later, being in the same time the legal wife of one Peter Slater. The accused was held for a hearing.

JOHN OLIVER and Samuel Simmons had a row with Martin Conner, bar tender at Callahan's saloon, on Lacock street, Allegheny, Tuesday evening, in which Oliver bit Connor's thumb severely. The parties were arrested, and yesterday morning Mayor Phillips sent Oliver and Simmons to the Workhouse, the first named for ninety and the latter for thirty days.

MARKET CONSTABLE WRIGLEY yesterday arrested a Greene county man named W. H. Morris, on a charge of passing counterfeit fifty cent scrip on some juvenile lead pencil peddlers. On his person was found one ten cent scrip, genuine, and five fifty cent bogus currency notes, the possession of which he was unable to explain. A hearing was waived and bail entered in $1,000 for trial.

A MAN named Bierhardt was run over near Wightman's, on the Evergreen Railroad, a short distance above Allegheny, the car wheels mangling his legs so badly that it is feared he will die. Mr. B., who is a contractor, was on his way home, and fell over an embankmentnt into a cut in the road, where he remained, it is supposed, in an insensible condition until the tram came along and rescued him, as stated.

THE quarterly meeting of the Pittsburgh Baptist Sabbath School Convention will open this morning at 9½ o'clock, in the Sandusky Street Baptist Church, Allegheny City, Rev. R. F. Woodburn pastor. The morning and afternoon sessions will be occupied with the discussion of important topics. In the evening, at seven o'clock, a children's meeting will be held, when a very interesting and impressive object lesson will be given—the "Cross and Crown"—in which the children will take a prominent part. All are cordially invited.

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the Domestic Cabinet Range, manufactured by JOHN B. HARROP & CO., 29 Liberty street.

A QUESTION OF POSSESSION.

Excitement on Fifth Avenue Yesterday.

Considerable excitement was created on Fifth avenue yesterday by a warm contest between Major Whiting, auctioneer, and Mr. William Coleman for the possession of the storeroom under the Comedy Theater. The trouble, as stated on the one part, is this: In December last Mr. William Coleman, proprietor of the Opera House building, on Fifth avenue, notified Major Whiting that he should "move out." Mr. Whiting applied to the courts and received from Judge Ewing a restraining injunction, staying any proceedings on the writ of ejectment for thirty days from last Monday. Subsequently the Coleman interests were placed in the hands of Alderman Barr, of the Fifteenth ward. We learn that Mr. Coleman gave an indemnifying bond of $20,000 protecting the officers of this official. At all events, yesterday at noon, Barr's officer, Constable McCoubry, accompanied by a number of ward officers, entered the auction store and ordered the Major out.

Major Whiting resisted to the extent of producing a revolver, when McCoubry grabbed Whiting by the collar in no very gentle manner. A row immediately ensued. Detective Rivers, who happened to be present, was struck at, and Detective Cupples and Rivers and Police man Mooney finally succeeded in overpowering the constable, and he was conveyed to the lock-up. Subsequently the Mayor ordered the release of the prisoner, whereupon McCoubry made information against Mr. Whiting and his employees for interfering with an officer while in the discharge of his duty. For a time there was armed neutrality, but finally Whiting entered bail. Subsequently a number of men in the interest of Mr. Coleman appeared at the store and with a piece of timber forced their